# BOMBAY COURIER

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1814, [NUMBER 1118


IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

*Register of Sums deposited in the General Treasury at Bombay, on Account of the Estates of Military Persons deceased, to the 31st January* 1814 ; *also of those transferred, discharged and remaining unclaimed since the last Register was published.*

| DATE WHEN DEPOSITED. | BY WHOM DEPOSITED, | ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATES, | AMOUNT. | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1806 Dec. 6th | R. Doolan Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 1st Bat. 5th Regt. Native Infantry. | J. Robinson Lieutenant of the same Corps, | 800 | 0 | 00 | |
| " 15th | John Dufty, Captain 2d Bat. 1st Regt. Native Infantry, | James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance and Stores at Cannanore according to an account delivered by Captain Dufty, | 89 | 3 | 10 | |
| 1807 Feb. 20th | John Robinson, Town Adjutant | J. Gibson Lieutenant of the 2d Regiment N. I. | 175 | 3 | 22 | |
| 1809 June 20th | Robert Lewis, Major Commanding Marine Battalion. | Thomas Brown, Ensign of the same Corps, | 47 | 1 | 95 | |
| 1810 Sept. 14th | Michael Kennedy Town Major, | R. McDonald, Lieutenant of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry. | 682 | 2 | 80 | |
| 1811 April 22d | Hull Capt. Commanding 1st Bat. 4th Regt. Native Infantry, | W. R. Graves Ensign of the same Corps. | 780 | 0 | 00 | Unclaimed. |
| May 2d | McClintock Capt. 6th Regt. N. I. | George Walter of the same Corps. | 240 | 0 | 00 | |
| Dec. 20th | J. Bailie Col. Commandant of Artillery. | John Heatherly Assistant Surgeon attached to the Battalion of Artillery. | 577 | 1 | 03 | |
| 1812 Aug. 28th | D. Fallon Major Commanding 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry. | Veatch Lieutenant of the same Corps. | 90 | 0 | 00 | |
| Dec. 16th | Andrew Aitcheson Capt. Town Major. | John Cockburn, Ensign of the 2d Bat. 1st Regt. Native Infantry. | 496 | 2 | 59 | |
| 1813 April 10th | J. A. Wilson Major Comg. the Eu. Regt. | Thos. Harrison, Lieut. of the same Corps. | 150 | 0 | 40 | |
| " " | Ditto, ditto. | John McKenna Lieut. Ditto. | 53 | 0 | 00 | |
| May 24th | Thomas Corsellis, Major Commanding the 2d 8th Regiment Native Infantry | Thos. Proctor Lieut. of the same Corps. | 128 | 0 | 00 | |
| " 25th | Robert Barclay, Major Commanding 1st Bat. 8th Regiment Native Infantry, | J. C. Tudor, Capt. of the same Corps. | 1,423 | 2 | 00 | Paid the 24th November 1813 to W. Kennedy Regr. & Admr. |
| July 30th | Wm Mealy, Major Commanding the Bat. Native Invalids. | Bernard Lieut. of the same Corps, | 116 | 3 | 90 | |
| Aug. 10th | Major Wm Cowper, Commissary General, | Geo. Webb, SubConductor on this Establishment, | 166 | 0 | 32 | |
| " 16th | E F Edwards, Captain Commanding 2d Bat. 8th Regt. Native Infantry, | Gall, Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, | 2,062 | 3 | 54 | |
| Sept. 11th | W. Morison, Lieutenant Commanding at Bancoote, | Blake, Lieutenant of the Invalid Corps, | 695 | 0 | 00 | |
| " 29th | Robert Harman, Paymaster H. M. 17th Regt. of Light Dragoons, | Michael Castle Troop Qr. Mr. of the said Corps, | 2,213 | 3 | 56 | |
| Oct. 28th | F Warden, Town Major, | Wm. Jayne, Lieut. of the 1st Bat. 4th Regt. | 477 | 2 | 80 | Unclaimed, |
| " 30th | R. Torin, Civil Paymaster, | Lieut. Campbell, Assistant to the Inspector of the Dhurampore Forests, | 775 | 0 | 00 | |
| Dec. 10th | Richard Torin, Marine Paymaster, | Wm, Taylor, late of the Marine Estb. deceased, | 325 | 3 | 84 | |
| " 20th | James Smith, Lieut. Col. Comg. 1st 6th Regiment Native Infantry, | Thomas Smith, Lieutenant of the same Corps, deceased. | 168 | 0 | 00 | |
| 1814 Jan. 18th | Robert Barclay, Comg. 1st 8th Regiment Native Infantry, | Charles Yates, Assistant Surgeon of the said Corps, deceased. | 1,940 | 1 | 13 | |

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
31st *January* 1814.

ERRORS EXCEPTED
J. KAYE,— *Accountant General.*

## Advertisement.

*In the Goods of SAMUEL BOUCHIER, Esq. late a Senior Merchant in the Civil Service of the Hon'ble the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased.*

LETTERS of Administration, in the above Goods, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Mrs. HARRIET BOUCHIER the widow of the said deceased. All Persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

## ADVERTISEMENT,

*In the Goods of ISAAC JEFFERSON late Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased.*

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been Granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Mrs. ANN JEFFERSON, the widow of the said deceased. All Persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

## *Advertisement.*

I SOBARAM VIZLOLL, late residing in Bhimjee Ramsett's Street, within the Town Walls of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant and Merchant, and now confined in the common Goal of Bombay, and not being charged in custody on the 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1812, with any Debt or Debts, Sum or Sums of Money, exceeding in the whole the Sum of Bombay Rupees twenty one thousand, eight hundred and twenty and sixty five reas (21,820-0 65), do hereby give this my first public notice, that I intend to take the benefit of an Act passed in the Fifty Second year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled an Act for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors in England, and I do hereby give notice, that a true and perfect Schedule containing a discovery of all my real and personal Estate hereafter to be Sworn to, is now ready to be delivered to any Creditors applying for the same by the keeper or Goaler or his Deputy of the said Goal or Prison.

SOBARAM VIZLOLL,

WITNESS,
M. MACKENZIE,
*Marshall.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, having granted Letters of Administration in the Goods of C. BLAKE, deceased, late Lieutenan in the Bombay Native Infantry, to BAPPUJEE MUCCOONDJEE, Bond Creditor of the said C. BLAKE, deceased; All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

*Bombay, 4th February* 1814.

## Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there will be fold by Auction, on Thurfday the 17th inftant at the Export Warehoufe Office, an Iron Repacking and Screwing COTTON PRESS as it now ftands, the fame may be feen any time previous to the day of Sale, by application at this Office.

The conditions will be made known at the time of fale.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
J. D. DEVITRE,
*Aſſiſt. Export Warehouſekeeper in Charge.*

BOMBAY,
Export Office 4th Feb. 1814.

## *Advertiſement.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay having granted Probate of the Will of BHICKAJEE EDULJEE deceaſed, late of Bombay Parſee inhabitant, to RUTTONBOY the widow of the ſaid BHICKAJEE EDULJEE deceaſed; all perſons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

*Bombay, 4th February* 1814.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, having granted Letters of Adminiſtration in the Goods of MARIA THEREZA de JESUS, deceaſed, late of Bombay inhabitant Portugueſe Woman with the Paper writing in the nature of a Will annexed of the ſaid MARIA THEREZA de JESUS, to ANTONIO de SOUZA, one of the Nephews and next of Kin of the ſaid MARIA THEREZA de JESUS, deceaſed—All perſons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

*Bombay, 4th February* 1814.

## *BOMBAY RACES.*

SECOND MEETING.

THE Stewards beg leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that the Second Meeting of the Bombay Races will commence on Monday the 7th February.

*TO BE RUN FOR*
ON MONDAY 7th FEBRUARY.

THE LADIES PURSE, RUPEES 600, for all Horſes, weight for age, Byculla Standard, *Heats two Miles.*

THE MALLET STAKES, of One Hundred Rupees each, with £100 from the Fund, for Horſes carrying 8st. 7lb. *One Three Mile Heat.*

*TO BE RUN FOR*
ON THURSDAY, THE 10th FEBRUARY 1814

THE HUNTERS' PLATE of Rupees 400 from the Fund, for all Horſes carrying 10 Stone, *Heats two Miles.*

A GIVE AND TAKE SWEEPSTAKES of 5 Gold Mohurs each, with Rupees four hundred from the Fund, 14 Hand 9 Stone, *one two mile Heat*, the Winner of the Give and Take at the firſt Meeting to carry 7 lb. Extra.

*TO BE RUN FOR*
ON SATURDAY, THE 12th FEBRUARY 1814.

### THE GOLD CUP
*Given by the Turf Club in* 1802.

NOW in the poſſeſsion of Colonel ATKINS, challenged by Mr. STEWART; the Horſes carrying 9 *Stone, Heats two Miles.*

A SWEEPSTAKES, of a Gold Mohur each, with three hundred Rupees from the Fund, for the Beaten Horſes of the Seaſon, to be weighted by the Stewards.

Gentlemen intending to Run Horſes on Monday are requeſted to ſend the names of their Horſes to the Secretary, by 12 o'clock on Friday the 4th, that Hand Bills may be printed.

G. LUKIN,
*Acting Secretary.*

BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY 1814.

* *Byculla Standard.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 years old to carry | - | - | - | - | a Feather. | | |
| 3 do. | - | - | - | - | 8 | 7 lbs. | a. |
| 4 do. | - | - | - | - | 8 | | 3. |
| 5 do. | - | - | - | - | 8 | | 12. |
| 6 do. | - | - | - | - | 9 | | 3. |
| Aged | - | - | | | 9 | | 3. |

## F. TOMKINS,

*WILL SELL BY AUCTION,*
THIS DAY,

SUNDRY Europe Goods; new Double and Single Barrelled Guns and Piſtols complete; Two Hundred Yards of Furniture Chintz and Remnants of Carpeting of different patterns, theſe articles will be ſold by the Yard in any quantity that may be required; Pontipool Ware; Coffee Biggins; Teapots; Tin and Knife Trays; Eight Dozen fine old Port; Twenty-five Dozen Madeira Wine; Jamaica Rum and Cogniac Brandy; A few articles of Saddlery, Head Reins, Spare Girths, Rollers, Stirrup leathers &c and at 12 o'Clock, Three Saddle Horſes.

*Bombay, 5th February* 1814.

## Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

*WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*
AT THEIR ROOMS,
IN MEADOW'S STREET,
On MONDAY next.

SUNDRY Articles of Houſehold Furniture, Plates, Glaſs-Ware &c. alſo, about 30 Dozen of Brandy, 40 Dozen of Gin, and 70 Dozen Pints of Rum Shrub.

N. B. At 12 o'Clock will be Sold a Shigrampoe, Horſe and Harneſs complete, &c. &c &c.

*Bombay, 5th February* 1814.

## BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

*WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*
On WEDNESDAY Next,

PART of the Effects of an Officer deceaſed, and Sundry Articles of Furniture &c.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO, Have for Private Sale, an excellent Grand Piano Forte.

*Bombay, 5th February* 1814.

## BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

BEG to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that they have juſt opened a ſmall aſſortment of Elegant and Faſhionable Jewellery.

*Bombay, 5th February* 1814.

## TO BE SOLD

*BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,*
On TUESDAY next, the 8th Inſtant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
AT THE HOUSE
OF THE LATE
*Mr. JOSEPH BEUGINE,*
AT COLABAH,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. &c belonging to the Eſtate; Conſiſting of Chairs,—Tables,—Couches,—Lamps,—Cheſts of drawers, &c &c.

*Bombay, 5th February* 1814.

## TO BE LET,

*AND ENTERED ON IMMEDIATELY,*

A Large and commodious Bungalow fit for the reception of a Family, ſituated upon the Eſplanade, and late the property of THOMAS WHITE Eſq. Particulars may be known on application to BOYCE, KEMPT & Co.

*Bombay, 5th February* 1814.

## *ADVERTISEMENT.*

## TO BE LET

AND ENTERED ON IMMEDIATELY;

A very convenient airy upper-roomed Houſe, ſituated near the Portugueſe Church in Bell's Lane, and particularly well calculated for a large family, containing a Hall, two Verandas, five Rooms and a Gallery above, and the ſame apartments below, with a good Stable, for further particulars enquire at the premiſes.

*Bombay 4th February* 1814.

## WANTED

*By the 1ſt. Bat. 4th Regt. N. I.*

A MESSMAN of reſpectable Character and Connexions. Apply to Meſſrs. BAXTER, FERRAR & Co.

*Bombay, 5th February* 1814.


# THE COURIER
## *BOMBAY.*

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1814.


## GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28th JANUARY 1814.

*By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

COLONEL GEORGE HOLMES Commanding the Gaikwar Subſidiary Force, is allowed a furlough to the Preſidency on urgent private concerns for a period of one month after his return to Baroda,

The following promotion is ordered to take place in the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, in conſequence of Lieutenant J. Davidſon's reſignation of the Honorable Company's Service.

*7th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Enſign Thomas Leighton, to be Lieutenant, in ſucceſſion to Davidſon reſigned,—date of Rank, 20th January 1814.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31ST JANUARY 1814.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having been pleaſed to remove Captain Sutherland in the ſituation of firſt Aſſiſtant to the Surveyor General, that Officer is directed to proceed to join the Surveyor General's Department at Broach.

The reſtoration of Captain Sutherland to this ſituation cancels the appointment of Lieutenant J. Nutt as aſſiſtant to the Surveyor General, as announced in the General Order by Government of the 29th January 1812.

Lieutenant Nutt is appointed Aſſiſtant under Captain Dickenſon, the Revenue Surveyor of Bombay and Salſette.

BOMBAY CASTLE 3D FEBRUARY 1814.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleaſed to appoint Lieut. Colonel Smith of His Majeſty's 65th Regiment of Foot to the Command of the Subſidiary Force Serving with His Highneſs the Peiſhwa, the Governor in Council directs that Lieutenant Colonel Smith will proceed to aſſume the duties of his Command, with the leaſt practicable delay.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
J. FARISH,
*Sec. to Govt.*

The publication of important and intereſting intelligence, which we have had it in our power to lay before our Readers during the laſt week, has conſiderably diminiſhed the means of rendering our ordinary Paper the medium of conveying any additional news of much value. It gives us very great pleaſure, however, to have ſo early an opportunity of expreſſing our belief, that the report of General Graham's death, or even of his having been wounded is entitled to little or no credit: for it is hardly poſſible, that on the 7th of Auguſt an event of ſuch importance to the Army in Spain, ſhould have been known in London, when it is not mentioned by Lord Wellington in his diſpatches of the 4th of Auguſt, or in any of the Official papers anterior to that date.

We underſtand, that, private Letters from Conſtantinople mention that a rumour had reached that Capital of ſevere actions having been fought between Lord Wellington and the Duke of Dalmatia between the 4th and 13th of Auguſt, which terminated in the entire diſcomfiture of the French Marſhall, whoſe Army was at laſt totally defeated, with immenſe loſs, and that both St. Sebaſtian, and Pampelona had capitulated—but though the Rumour is entitled to much credit, from its being a natural conſequence of the brilliant and maſterly operations, which are ſo clearly detailed in Lord Wellington's diſpatches, we are not able to trace it further, that to aſcertain that it has been certainly forwarded to this Preſidency from Conſtantinople.

The private accounts of the ſtate of affairs in Sileſia and Bohemia, are extremely promiſing, and it is ſaid that Buonaparte has been ſo much reduced both by the deſtruction of thoſe Detachments which he incautiouſly ordered to advance, from a ſuppoſition that his ſucceſſes before Dreſden were much greater than they really were, and from the conſtant deſertion of the Troops which he has raiſed in the Countries ſubject to the Confederation of the Rhine, that it is impoſſible for him to maintain his poſitions on the Elbe, but that he muſt neceſſarily retreat across the Rhine. If theſe accounts are correct it is not improbable, that preferring one mighty attempt to an inglorious retreat, he made that deſperate and obſtinate attack on the poſitions of the Allied Troops at Tœplitz, which terminated in his being obliged to fall back to Leipſick. But as no certain information has been received of this laſt action, which is reported to have continued for three ſucceſſive days, and to have ended on the 17th of September, we can only hope that the ſanguine expectations ſo confidently expreſſed in the private accounts may be fully realized and confirmed by the next arrivals from Buſſora.

We beg to remind the Amateurs of the Turf, that the firſt day's Sport of the Second Meeting of the Bombay Races, will be on Monday morning next, and we underſtand that the firſt Race will commence at half paſt ſeven. It gives us much ſatisfaction, alſo to announce that in addition to the Races, as mentioned in the Advertiſements, two Capital Matches have been made; the one between Mr. Remington's Forester, and Captain Frederick's Muſti, *Heats two Miles*, weight for age and inches: and the other between Mr. Remington's Khawn, and Major Hull's Young Eſcape weight for age, *Heats two Miles*. This latter Match is we believe to be run, this day fortnight, and from the known excellence of both Horſes promiſes to be very intereſting.

On Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt a ſingle wicket Match at Cricket, was played by three Gentlemen of the Charter Houſe School, againſt three of Bombay, which after a ſevere conteſt was won by the latter by 42 Runs. This day a very Capital Match at Cricket will take place, between eleven Gentlemen of the Civil Service, and eleven of the Iſland of Bombay and Salſette; the wickets will be pitched before three o'clock, and it is expected that it will be a very equally conteſted Match.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Charles Payne 2d Batt. 8th Regiment,
Capt. Cunningham, 7th Regiment,
Lieut. Leſter, Artillery,
Lieut. and Engineer Jenkins, Artillery,
Lieut. Robertſon, 5th Regiment,
Surgeon D. Carnegie,
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Grant, 1st Batt. 4th R.
Enſign Tate, Engineers.
Ditto Wm. Cazalet, 2d Batt. 6th Regiment.
Lieut. D. H. Bellaſis, Brigade Major.
Lieut. Col. Leighton, 1st Bat. 4th Regiment.
Lieut. Edward Towſey,
Lieut. Brown Bombay Cavalry.

## *NAUTICAL CHRONICLE*
AND NAVAL REPORT.

### BOMBAY.

January 28th Arrived His Majeſty's Ship Minden, Joſeph Prior, Eſq. Captain from Point de Galle.

29th Ship Berſey, Capt. W. Howell, from Buſſorah.

February 1ſt Ship Moholar, Syrang Shaik Huſſen, from Calcutta.

26th Sailed Schooner Zephyr, Capt. R. B. Pavin, to Malabar Coaſt and Ceylon.

30th Ditto H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. James Arthur, on a Cruize.

Ditto Ship Rahimſhaw, Capt. R. T. Raſt, to Bengal.

### CALCUTTA.

Arrivals Jan. 7 (At Calcutta;) Brig Ant, Newcomb, Eſkapilly Oct. 26.

Departure Jan. 7 (From Saugor;) H. C. S. Lord Melville, Crabb, and Hugh Inglis, Fairfax. Coromandel ports and England.—Grampara, (Portugueſe,) Martins, Liſbon.

Do. 10 (From Saugor;) Nadir Shah, (Arab,) Muſcat, and Fyz-ul-kurreem, (Arab) Judda.

Do. 14. Fleetwood, Green, Penang.—Grab Cawdry, (Arab) Muſcat.

Paſſengers per Duncan, from the Mauritius Major R. G. Elrington, H. M. 47th Foot; Mrs. Allen Mr. N. Allen; and Mr. D. Baboom.

The General Wellesley, bound from Calcutta to England, was ſpoken by the Duncan Dec. 7, in lat. 0° 10 S. and long. 91° 40 E.

The Peggy had ſailed from Port Louis for Calcutta.

### MADRAS.

JANUARY 22, 1814.

Arrival.—January 16, Ship Matilda, Capt. John Benſon, from Rangoon, 9th January.

*Statement by the Emperor KIA KING, received in Canton November 8th* 1813.

IMPERIAL NOTICE.

(1) A Revolution has occurred for which I blame myſelf, I whoſe virtues are of an inferior claſs, received with much veneration the Empire from my Imperial Father 18 years ago. I have not dared to indulge my-


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on 08 April, 2017

self in sloth. When I ascended the throne the sect of the Pälien (2) threw into rebellion 4 Provinces and the people suffered what I cannot bear to express. I ordered my Generals to go against them, and after eight years conflict reduced them to subjection. I hoped that henceforward I should have enjoyed perpetual pleasure and peace, with my children the people. Unexpectedly on the 9th of the 8th* Moon the sect of Tundu (i. e. Celestial reason-illuminate) a banditti of vagabonds, created disturbances and caused much injury from the district of *Chang-yuen* in the province of *Pe che lie* to the district of *Isou* in Shang-tung. I hastened to order Wan, the Viceroy of Pekin, to send forth an army to exterminate them. This affair was yet at the distance of 1000 Le' (a Le' is ⅓th of an English Mile,) but suddenly *on the 5th of the ninth moon* (18 years) rebellion arose under my own arm (3) the misery has arisen in my own house (4), a banditti of 70 persons and more, of the sect of *Tien-le* violated the prohibited Gate and entered within side. They wounded *the Guards and entered the inner Palace.*

Four rebels (robbers) were seized and bound, three others ascended the wall with a flag, my Imperial Second Son seized a musquet and shot two of the rebels, my Nephew killed the third. After this they retired and the Palace was restored to tranquillity. For this I am indebted to the energies of my Imperial Second Son. The Princes and Chief Officers of the *Lung-tzung* Gate, led forth the troops *and after two days and one night's utmost exertion* completely routed the rebels. My family *Ta-tzing* has continued to rule the Empire 170 years. My Grandfather and Imperial Father in the most affectionate manner loved the people as children, I am unable to express their virtues and benevolence. Though I cannot pretend to have equalled their good government and love of the people, yet I have not oppressed or ill used my people; this sudden change I am unable to account for. It must arise from the low state of my virtues and my accumulated imperfections, I can only reproach myself. Tho' this rebellion has burst forth in a moment the misery has been long collecting. Four words, carelessness indulgence, sloth and contempt (5) express the source whence this great crime has arisen. Hence within side and without side (6) are in the same state. Tho' I have again and a third time given warning till my tongue is blunted and my lips parched (with frequent repetition) yet none of my Ministers have been able to comprehend it. They have governed carelessly, and caused the present occurrence. Nothing like it occurred during the Dynasty of *Han-Tang* of *Sung* or of *Ming*. The attempt at assassination in the close of the Dynasty, Ming, does not equal the present by more than *ten degrees.*

*When I think of it I cannot bear to mention it.* I would examine myself refrain and rectify my heart to correspond to the gracious conduct of heaven above me, to do away with the resentments of my people who are placed below me. All my Ministry (7) who would be honestly faithful to the Dynasty of *Ta tzing* must exert themselves for the benefit of the country, and do their utmost to make amends for my defects; as well as to reform the manners of the people.

Those who can be contented to be mean, may hang their caps (8) against the wall and go home and end their days, and not sit as inactive or dead bodies in their places to secure their incomes, and thereby increase my crimes.

The tears fall as my pencil writes.

I dispatch this to inform the whole Empire.

Received on the 12th of the 10th Moon.

(1) An attempt at Revolution or change. (2) White water flower †* September 28th. (3) Under my own Arm-pit, a strong expression for his own family. (4) Within my own walls. (5) Contempt or neglect of business. (6) In my own family and abroad in the Empire. (7) Servants in great Offices. (8) The Cap with the Button is the Insignia of Office.

## *FRANCFORT JOURNALS.*

### PARIS, 26th AUGUST.

Ever since the beginning of August they have been occupied at Cherfbourg most actively in preparations for the opening of the great Port.—

The rocks have been removed from the paffage—All the old foil and the maffes of fand which exifted there have been cleared away, and the faficines and pieces of wood which had been placed there to ftrengthen the Dyke.—Thefe meafures have been fo well taken, that the whole work has been executed with the greateft fuccefs.—To remedy the filtration of water during the work, Three fire pumps were eftabliffied, each of which raifed 200,000 cubic feet of water in 24 hours.—They were only required one day.—The Dyke is now inſulated and is only fuſtained in ſuch a manner as to make the ſpectacle of the ſea entering at her Maj fty's ſignal more impoſing.

### LONDON, 8TH JULY, 1813.

We received this morning a copy of the meſſage of the Preſident of the United Sta es, on the opening of congreſs, which took place on the 25th of May laſt.

MESSAGE.

Citizens of the ſenate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives!—ſoon after the cloſe of the laſt Seſſion of congreſs, an offer was formally made by the Emperor of Ruſſia, as a common friend of the United States and Great Brit in to facilitate through his mediation a peace between the two powers. This propoſition was immediately accepted & as a further proof of the diſpoſition of the united ſtates to concur with their enemy in the honourable enterpriſe of terminating the war, it was determined to avoid intermediate delay ariſing from the diſtance of the parties by a definitive ſtipulation of the projected negociation. Three eminent Citizens were conſequently commiſſioned and provided with the neceſſary powers to conclude a treaty of peace with perſons inveſted with like powers on the part of Great Britain. They were alſo authoriſed to enter upon a treaty of commerce between the two countries, equally advantageous to both. The Envoys who were in the United States at the time of their nomination, ſet out to join their colleague, who is at St. Peterſbough.

The Envoys received another commiſſion, to conclude a treaty of commerce with Ruſsia, with the view of binding them by cloſer ties of friendſhip, and rendering the connection between the two countries ſtill more advantageous.

Time only can decide on the iſſue of this amicable precedure of the Emperor of Ruſſia, and this proof of a pacific diſpoſition on the part of the United States. It is to be preſumed that the ſentiments which Great Britain profeſſes towards this ſovereign, will induce her to accept his offered mediation.

It is at leaſt certain that there exiſt no juſt motives for preferring a continuation of the War with the united States to the terms on which they are ready to put an end to it.

The Engliſh Cabinet muſt be equally convinced, that with reſpect to the important queſtion of the impreſſment of ſeamen, which is the eſſential foundation of the War, the ſearching for, or the ſeiſure of Engliſh ſubjects or Engliſh property, on the open ſea, is not the right of a belligerent, derived from the law of nations; and it is manifeſt that any viſit, or ſearch, or employment of force, under any pretence whatever on board a veſſel of an independent power, in the open ſea, cannot, either in War or Peace, be ſanctioned by the Laws or authority of another power.

It is equally manifeſt that in order to preſerve to each ſtate it's own ſeamen, by excluding them from the veſſels of the other, the mode already propoſed by the United States, and actually paſſed into a law by them, being an act of municipal policy, cannot for a moment be compared to that which is in uſage by Great Britain, without a conviction of the preference which ought to be given to the former, in as much as the latter method leaves the taſk of diſcriminating between the ſailors of the two nations to the officers, who muſt inevitably be deceived from deficiency of proofs, and thus an erroneous deciſion, beſides the irreparable violation of the ſacred rights of individuals may ruin the plans and profits of entire voyages! whereas, while the mode adopted by the united ſtates, preſents a ſecurity againſt miſtakes in ſuch caſes, it provides againſt the effect of caſual errors, and does not compromiſe the freedom of navigation, and the ſucceſs of mercantile expeditions.

If the juſt hopes founded upon theſe conſiderations can guarantee their accompliſhment, it is certain that an equitable peace cannot be far diſtant. But it is for the wiſdom of the national legiſlature to conſider the true policy to be adopted, or rather the indiſpenſable obligation of adapting its meaſures to the ſuppoſition that the only means of arriving at this happy iſſue is by the vigorous employment of the reſources of war. And however diſtreſſing the reflection is, this duty becomes the more imperious, in conſequence of the ſpirit and manner, with which the War continues to be proſecuted by the Enemy, who without regard to the principles of Humanity, add, to their ſavage fury on one frontier, a ſyſtem of pillage and conflagration on the other, alike forbidden by the reſpect due to national character as by eſtabliſhed rules among civiliſed Nations.

To encourage and continue the efforts which we make to bring the contest to a favorable concluſion, I have the ſatiſfaction to notice here the happy ſucceſs of our arms by Sea and Land.

Our riſing navy continues to atchieve brilliant Exploits, a diſtinguiſhed Victory has been gained by Captain Lawrence and his companions in the Hornet Sloop of War, which has deſtroyed an Engliſh Sloop of War, with a celerity without example, and with a loſs on the part of the Enemy ſo diſproportioned to that of the Hornet, that the Victors merit the higheſt eulogium, and the greateſt recompence which Congreſs has rewarded in preceeding caſes. Our Ships of War in general, and alſo the privateers continue to be active and ſucceſsful againſt the commerce of the Enemy and by their vigilance and Skill, they have eluded the endeavours of the Enemy's ſquadron on our coaſts to intercept them, either in putting to Sea or returning from their cruize.

The augmentation of our naval force as authoriſed by congreſs laſt ſeſſion is progreſſive.

On the Lakes our ſuperiority is on the point of being eſtabliſhed, if it be not ſo already.

The events of the campaign, as far as they are known are a ſubject of congratulation, and prove that under a judicious organization and an efficient direction the army is diſtined to gather laurels not leſs brilliant than thoſe which crown the navy. The attack and capture of York is a preſage of further and greater Victories; whilſt on the weſtern frontiers, the iſſue of the ſiege of the Fort of Malgis, leaves us nothing to regret, but an act of inconſiderate valour.

The ſudden Death of the diſtinguiſhed Citizen, who repreſented the united ſtates in France, without any ſpecial proviſion for the caſe has left us without a reply to his laſt communications.

A ſucceſſor has been appointed, and he is ready to proceed on his miſsion.

The courſe which he will purſue in it's execution is that which is preſcribed by a conſtant ſolicitude for the intereſts of the united States according to which they will not relinquiſh their juſt demands, and take care not to confound their treaties with the ſyſtems of other powers.

The meſſage then proceeds to ſtate the Expences of the War, and the reſources to meet them which from the great diminution of the revenue, in conſequence of the total loſs of commerce, are to be principally drawn from Loans, for which the public Creditor is to be paid Intereſt, at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum.

In concluſion Mr. Madiſon ſays" the War in which the United States is involved, preſents every poſſible motive to ſupport it, ſuch as ſhould inſpire a people pure and enlightened, with the love of their country—the pride of liberty, the glory of the Founder of their Independance; they ought to ſupport it to obtain ſecurity againſt the moſt degrading outrages which are committed againſt a claſs of citizens who have proved themſelves ſo worthy of the protection of their Country; by their heroic zeal to defend it; and finally there is impoſed on them the ſacred obligation of tranſmitting entire to future generations the precious patrimony of the rights and independence of the nation, with which the preſent generation is entruſted by the bounty of divine providence.

Feeling the inconvenience to which a prolonged ſeſsion would ſubject you at this ſeaſon, I confine the preſent communication to objects of primary importance.

I MADDISON.

Waſhington, 25th May, 1813.

### LONDON, 6th AUGUST 1813.

The Duke of Manchester Governor of Jamaica, arrived on the 4th June, at Kingſton with General Fallen Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces on that Iland Rear Admiral Brown has relieved Vice Admiral Sterling on the Jamaica Station.

Advices were received on Saturday laſt at the Admiralty that the Preſident, Com. Rodgers had taken the Cruizer Sloop of War which had miſtaken her for an Engliſh Ship from Greenland. The Oberon which was in company with the Cruizer eſcaped.

It is feared that the Preſident has done great injury to the Greenland Trade.

WARSAW 24th JULY.

The Engliſh General Sir Robert Wilſon has quitted this capital for the Head Quarters of His Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia.

PHILADELPHIA 8th JULY.

Copy of a letter from General Dearborn to the Miniſter of War.

Head Quarters, Fort George 6th June.

SIR,

I have received an expreſs from the mouth of the Lake, with Intelligence that our troops under General Chandler were attacked this morning at 2 o'clock by all the Engliſh and Indian forces, and that by a ſtrange fatality (although our loſs was trifling not exceeding 30 men, and the enemy put completely to the route) The two Brigadier Generals Chandler and Windſor were taken Priſoners. They had advanced to reconnoitre a Company of Artillery when the attack commenced. It is ſaid that the Engliſh General Vincent is killed; Colonel Clark, mortally wounded, with 60 privates of the 42d Regt. have fallen into our hands. The total loſs on the part of the Enemy is ſtated at 250 men, He has ſent a flag of Truce to aſk permiſſion to bury the dead. General Lewis with Brigadier General Boyd will take the Command of the advanced poſts.

Other affairs of trifling importance have taken place between our troops and that of the Enemy. We are in hourly expectation of reinforcements.

### FRANCFORT, 10th AUGUST 1813.

Letters from the frontiers of Spain give the following intelligence.

Lord Wellington rejoined his army near Pampeluna and on the 28 h an action the moſt bloody, commenced. The Engliſh occupied three entrenched mamelons. The French were three times repulſed, the 59th Regiment at length took their poſitions with that ſang froid and intrepidity which characterizes them. The Engliſh loſt 9000 men, the loſs of the French is eſtimated at 2500.

After the 2d aſſault that the Engliſh had made on St. Sebaſtiana, aſſaults which were conſtantly repulſed and in which they covered the Breach and Trenches with their dead they remained quiet during the 26 h but on the 27th ſeeing the progreſs of the Duke of Dalmatia they prepared to raiſe this ſiege and tranſported their artillery to the Port on purpoſe to embark it in their fleet.

The brave troops of the Garriſon who had juſt repulſed the Enemy ſallied out before Day break under Lieutenant Colonel Laye, and killed all who remained in the Trenches.

They counted 800 Bodies and 322 priſoners amongſt whom were 20 officers. It was expected that the Duke of Dalmatia would enter Victoria on the 31ſt July or the 1ſt Auguſt.

Since the recommencement of offenſive operations they may eſtimate the loſs of the Engliſh Portugueſe and Spaniards at 20,000 men amongſt whom 8 or 9000 are Engliſh.

Another Letter from the ſame quarter ſtates that the Duke of Abufera evacuated Valencia on the 5th July, leaving a Garriſon in the Citadel and in the fort of Saguntum. He paſſed the Ebro at Tortoſa and arrived at Tarragona where he had the good fortune to meet and put to route an army compoſed, one quarter of Engliſh and reſt Spaniards. We took 1500 priſoners, and all their artillery and killed and wounded an immenſe number.

General Graham, the 2d in command of the Engliſh army, has died of his wounds.

In the affairs of the 24 h, 25 h and 26th, the Engliſh and Spaniards had entrenched all the paſſes by which the French army were to march. Theſe works were all taken at the charge. The Engliſh army is every where in flight. The head quarters of the Duke of Dalmatia were thought to be at Victoria.

## *Calcutta Intelligence.*

### JANUARY 12, 1814.

Private advices from Madras ſtate, that it is generally believed to be the intention of General Abercromby to reſign that Government ſhortly, and to proceed to Europe, even if ſucceſſor ſhall in the mean time arrive to relieve him. It is moreover reported, that Major General Hiſlop has been appointed to hold the offices of Governor and of Commander in Chief at that Preſidency, and that he will aſſume them immediately upon General Abercromby's reſignation.

Lord Minto re-embarked on the *Huſſar* at Madras on the 23d ultimo, and ſailed on the ſame day. The private treaſure ſent to England by the *Huſſar*, amounts we underſtand to £ St. 80,000.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, held at the Bank on Saturday laſt, William Egerton, Eſq. was re-elected to the office of Chairman for the enſuing year.

A dividend of the profits on the capital ſtock of the Bank for the laſt half-year, was at the ſame time declared, amounting to Sicca Rupees 42:7:9:8 on each ſhare, being at the rate of Sicca Rupees 8:8:1:6 per Cent. per annum.

[*Aſiatic Mirror.*]

JANUARY 14th.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The adjourned ſeſſions were re-opened in the Supreme Court on the morning of our laſt publication, with the uſual formalities; the Grand Jury found true bills againſt John Ernſt, for murder; as alſo againſt Peterſon and Storey, accuſed of killing a Chokeydar, in a ſcuffle with ſome natives. His Lordſhip the Chief Juſtice on Saturday paſſed ſentence upon the two officers (Meſſrs. Stewart and Sowerby) whoſe conviction for an aſſault was recorded by us on the 24th ultimo: they were ſeverally ordered to be fined five rupees; and to be confined for five calendar months.

The private of the 53d regiment was ſhortly after arraigned; on the uſual queſtion being put to him "guilty or not guilty?" he replied "guilty," and ſtrongly perſiſted in not withdrawing his plea. He had from the fatal day in ver denied his criminality; and he ſaid to a gentleman of the law, who viſited him from humane motives ſince his commitment, that "he knew he was guilty, and "ſhould not deny it;—it would be making "matters worſe; he could not account for the "accident;—he knew not why he ſhot that "man;—it would have been the ſame with "any one, who firſt came in his way." The Court humanely exerted themſelves to alter his determination, and after a conſiderable pauſe, Mr. Fergufson ſucceeded in convincing the priſoner, that as he denied the having entertained any malice againſt the deceaſed, that was in effect denying the crime; he conſented therefore to ſay "not guilty;" and the Court intimated their intention of proceeding in his trial on Monday.

The Honorable the Judges were alſo pleaſed to poſtpone, on the motion of Mr. Lewin, the trial of Richard Storey and William Peterſon until this day; as a week will elapſe before we ſhall have an opportunity of reporting this caſe, it may be acceptable to our readers to preſent in our preſent number, ſuch of the particulars as tranſpired in their examination at the Police Office, and which may, without impropriety, be adverted to even now:—the priſoners are both very young men,—they were mariners on board the Batavia, and on the day when the Chokeydar received the injury which it is ſuppoſed led to his death, they had been on ſhore on liberty;—in the evening whilſt proceeding from Mr. Mackay's public houſe to the ghaut, Storey being in a ſtate of extreme intoxication, he accidentally fell amongſt and broke ſome earthen pots, on the outſide of a butter-man's hut; on this a crowd of natives gathered round and commenced abuſing them;—a ſcuffle enſued, in the courſe of which Raumjaun, (the deceaſed) received ſuch ſevere treatment as to lay him up;—he ſurvived, however, near ſix weeks after the affray, and the Coroner's Inqueſt which ſat on the body, returned a verdict of "homicide by ſome perſon or perſons unknown;" ſeveral others were originally examined, whom the Magiſtrate ſubſequently diſcharged.

A Bench warrant was however iſſued for the apprehenſion of Mr. Powell, fourth officer of the ſhip to which the priſoners' belonged, and who had failed to ſurrender himſelf as required by the police magiſtrates.

On Monday John Ernst was put to the bar to take his trial for the wilful murder of William Forbes, late a private of H. M. 53d regiment at Meerut: it appeared in evidence that the deceaſed belonged to the ſame company as the priſoner,—that the men were in the barracks variouſly buſied on the morning of the 11th of September laſt,—that the deceaſed had been reading upon his cot, when, unperceived by the reſt of his comrades, the priſoner contrived to take a muſket from the rack, and after loading it in the ſame ſecret manner, to point and diſcharge it at his unhappy victim:—theſe were the chief points eſtabliſhed by the witneſſes for the proſecution, who further ſpoke to the general peaceable demeanor of the priſoner, as did alſo the Aſſiſtant Surgeon and the Adjutant of the regiment,—the latter of whom, from his more frequent opportunities of becoming acquainted with the men, ſpoke in the ſtrongeſt terms as to his former excellent character;—"during "ſeven years which I have known the pri-"ſoner, I cannot remember his having com-"mitted a ſingle offence."

The priſoner made no defence.

His Lordſhip the Chief Juſtice then proceeded to charge the Jury, and dwelt in appropriate terms upon the very extraordinary circumſtances which attended this lamentable inſtance of human depravity—the abſence of any aſſignable cauſe for the perpetration of the murder, the excellence of the priſoner's for-

## Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there will be fold by Auction, on Thurfday the 17th inftant at the Export Warehouſe Office, an Iron Repacking and Screwing COTTON PRESS as it now ſtands, the ſame may be ſeen any time previous to the day of Sale, by application at this Office.

The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
J. D. DEVITRE,
*Aſſiſt. Export Warehouſekeeper in Charge.*

BOMBAY,
Export Office 4th Feb. 1814.

## *Advertiſement.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay having granted Probate of the Will of BHICKAJEE EDULJEE deceaſed, late of Bombay Parſee inhabitant, to RUTTONBOY the widow of the ſaid BHICKAJEE EDULJEE deceaſed; all perſons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

*Bombay, 4th February* 1814.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, having granted Letters of Adminiſtration in the Goods of MARIA THEREZA de JESUS, deceaſed, late of Bombay inhabitant Portugueſe Woman with the Paper writing in the nature of a Will annexed of the ſaid MARIA THEREZA de JESUS, to ANTONIO de SOUZA, one of the Nephews and next of Kin of the ſaid MARIA THEREZA de JESUS, deceaſed—All perſons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

*Bombay, 4th February* 1814.

## *BOMBAY RACES.*

SECOND MEETING.

THE Stewards beg leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that the Second Meeting of the Bombay Races will commence on Monday the 7th February.

*TO BE RUN FOR*
ON MONDAY 7th FEBRUARY.

THE LADIES PURSE, RUPEES 600, for all Horſes, weight for age, Byculla Standard, *Heats two Miles.*

THE MALLET STAKES, of One Hundred Rupees each, with £100 from the Fund, for Horſes carrying 8st. 7lb. *One Three Mile Heat.*

*TO BE RUN FOR*
ON THURSDAY, THE 10th FEBRUARY 1814

THE HUNTERS' PLATE of Rupees 400 from the Fund, for all Horſes carrying 10 Stone, *Heats two Miles.*

A GIVE AND TAKE SWEEPSTAKES of 5 Gold Mohurs each, with Rupees four hundred from the Fund, 14 Hand 9 Stone, *one two mile Heat*, the Winner of the Give and Take at the firſt Meeting to carry 7 lb. Extra.

*TO BE RUN FOR*
ON SATURDAY, THE 12th FEBRUARY 1814.

### THE GOLD CUP
*Given by the Turf Club in* 1802.

NOW in the poſſeſſion of Colonel ATKINS, challenged by Mr. STEWART; the Horſes carrying 9 *Stone, Heats two Miles.*

A SWEEPSTAKES, of a Gold Mohur each, with three hundred Rupees from the Fund, for the Beaten Horſes of the Seaſon, to be weighted by the Stewards.

Gentlemen intending to Run Horſes on Monday are requeſted to ſend the names of their Horſes to the Secretary, by 12 o'clock on Friday the 4th, that, Hand Bills may be printed.

G. LUKIN,
*Acting Secretary.*

BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY 1814.

* *Byculla Standard.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 years old to carry | | a Feather. |
| 3 do. | | ſt. 7 lbs. 3. |
| 4 do. | | 8 3. |
| 5 do. | | 8 12. |
| 6 do. | | 9 3. |
| Aged | | 9 3. |

## F. TOMKINS,

*WILL SELL BY AUCTION,*
THIS DAY,

SUNDRY Europe Goods; new Double and Single Barrelled Guns and Piſtols complete; Two Hundred Yards of Furniture Chintz and Remnants of Carpeting of different patterns, theſe articles will be ſold by the Yard in any quantity that may be required; Pontipool Ware; Coffee Biggins; Tea-pots; Tin and Knife Trays; Eight Dozen fine old Port; Twenty-five Dozen Madeira Wine; Jamaica Rum and Cogniac Brandy; A few articles of Saddlery, Head Reins, Spare Girths, Rollers, Stirrup leathers &c and at 12 o'Clock, Three Saddle Horſes.

*Bombay, 5th February* 1814.

## Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

*WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*
AT THEIR ROOMS,
IN MEADOW'S STREET,
On MONDAY next.

SUNDRY Articles of Houſehold Furniture, Plates, Glaſs-Ware &c. alſo, about 30 Dozen of Brandy, 40 Dozen of Gin, and 70 Dozen Pints of Rum Shrub.

N. B. At 12 o'Clock will be Sold a Shigrampoe, Horſe and Harneſs complete, &c. &c &c.

*Bombay, 5th February* 1814.

## BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

*WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*
On WEDNESDAY Next,

PART of the Effects of an Officer deceaſed, and Sundry Articles of Furniture &c.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO, Have for Private Sale, an excellent Grand Piano Forte.

*Bombay, 5th February* 1814.

## BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

BEG to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that they have juſt opened a ſmall aſſortment of Elegant and Faſhionable Jewellery.

*Bombay, 5th February* 1814.

## TO BE SOLD

*BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,*
On TUESDAY next, the 8th Inſtant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
AT THE HOUSE
OF THE LATE
*Mr. JOSEPH BEUGINE,*
AT COLABAH,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. &c belonging to the Eſtate; Conſiſting of Chairs,—Tables,—Couches,—Lamps,—Cheſts of drawers, &c &c.

*Bombay, 5th February* 1814.

## TO BE LET,

*AND ENTERED ON IMMEDIATELY,*

A Large and commodious Bungalow fit for the reception of a Family, ſituated upon the Eſplanade, and late the property of THOMAS WHITE Eſq. Particulars may be known on application to BOYCE, KEMPT & Co.

*Bombay, 5th February* 1814.

## *ADVERTISEMENT.*

## TO BE LET

AND ENTERED ON IMMEDIATELY;

A very convenient airy upper-roomed Houſe, ſituated near the Portugueſe Church in Bell's Lane, and particularly well calculated for a large family, containing a Hall, two Verandas, five Rooms and a Gallery above, and the ſame apartments below, with a good Stable, for further particulars enquire at the premiſes.

*Bombay 4th February* 1814.

## WANTED

*By the 1ſt. Bat. 4th Regt. N. I.*

A MESSMAN of reſpectable Character and Connexions. apply to Meſſrs. BAXTER, FERRAR & Co.

*Bombay, 5th February* 1814.


# THE COURIER
## *BOMBAY.*

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1814.


## GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28th JANUARY 1814.

*By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

COLONEL GEORGE HOLMES Commanding the Guikwar Subſidiary Force, is allowed a furlough to the Preſidency on urgent private concerns for a period of one month after his return to Baroda,

The following promotion is ordered to take place in the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, in conſequence of Lieutenant J. Davidſon's reſignation of the Honorable Company's Service.

*7th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Enſign Thomas Leighton, to be Lieutenant, in ſucceſſion to Davidſon reſigned,—date of Rank, 20th January 1814.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31ST JANUARY 1814.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having been pleaſed to remove Captain Sutherland in the ſituation of firſt Aſſiſtant to the Surveyor General, that Officer is directed to proceed to join the Surveyor General's Department at Broach.

The reſtoration of Captain Sutherland to this ſituation cancels the appointment of Lieutenant J. Nutt as aſſiſtant to the Surveyor General, as announced in the General Order by Government of the 29th January 1812.

Lieutenant Nutt is appointed Aſſiſtant under Captain Dickenſon, the Revenue Surveyor of Bombay and Salſette.

BOMBAY CASTLE 3D FEBRUARY 1814.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleaſed to appoint Lieut. Colonel Smith of His Majeſty's 65th Regiment of Foot to the Command of the Subſidiary Force Serving with His Highneſs the Peiſhwa, the Governor in Council directs that Lieutenant Colonel Smith will proceed to aſſume the duties of his Command, with the leaſt practicable delay.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
J. FARISH,
*Sec. to Govt.*

The publication of important and intereſting intelligence, which we have had it in our power to lay before our Readers during the laſt week, has conſiderably diminiſhed the means of rendering our ordinary Paper the medium of conveying any additional news of much value. It gives us very great pleaſure, however, to have ſo early an opportunity of expreſſing our belief, that the report of General Graham's death, or even of his having been wounded is entitled to little or no credit: for it is hardly poſſible, that on the 7th of Auguſt an event of ſuch importance to the Army in Spain, ſhould have been known in London, when it is not mentioned by Lord Wellington in his diſpatches of the 4th of Auguſt, or in any of the Official papers anterior to that date.

We underſtand, that, private Letters from Conſtantinople mention that a rumour had reached that Capital of ſevere actions having been fought between Lord Wellington and the Duke of Dalmatia between the 4th and 13th of Auguſt, which terminated in the entire diſcomfiture of the French Marſhall, whoſe Army was at laſt totally defeated, with immenſe loſs, and that both St. Sebaſtian, and Pampelona had capitulated—but though the Rumour is entitled to much credit, from its being a natural conſequence of the brilliant and maſterly operations, which are ſo clearly detailed in Lord Wellington's diſpatches, we are not able to trace it further, that to aſcertain that it has been certainly forwarded to this Preſidency from Conſtantinople.

The private accounts of the ſtate of affairs in Sileſia and Bohemia, are extremely promiſing, and it is ſaid that Buonaparte has been ſo much reduced both by the deſtruction of thoſe Detachments which he incautiouſly ordered to advance, from a ſuppoſition that his ſucceſſes before Dresden were much greater than they really were, and from the conſtant deſertion of the Troops which he has raiſed in the Countries ſubject to the Confederation of the Rhine, that it is impoſſible for him to maintain his poſitions on the Elbe, but that he muſt neceſſarily retreat across the Rhine. If theſe accounts are correct it is not improbable, that preferring one mighty attempt to an inglorious retreat, he made that deſperate and obſtinate attack on the poſitions of the Allied Troops at Tœplitz, which terminated in his being obliged to fall back to Leipſick. But as no certain information has been received of this laſt action, which is reported to have continued for three ſucceſſive days, and to have ended on the 17th of September, we can only hope that the ſanguine expectations ſo confidently expreſſed in the private accounts may be fully realized and confirmed by the next arrivals from Buſſora.

We beg to remind the Amateurs of the Turf, that the firſt day's Sport of the Second Meeting of the Bombay Races, will be on Monday morning next, and we underſtand that the firſt Race will commence at half paſt ſeven. It gives us much ſatisfaction, alſo to announce that in addition to the Races, as mentioned in the Advertiſements, two Capital Matches have been made; the one between Mr. Remington's Forester, and Captain Frederick's Muſti, *Heats two Miles*, weight for age and inches: and the other between Mr. Remington's Khawn, and Major Hull's Young Eſcape weight for age, *Heats two Miles.* This latter Match is we believe to be run, this day fortnight, and from the known excellence of both Horſes promiſes to be very intereſting.

On Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt a ſingle wicket Match at Cricket, was played by three Gentlemen of the Charter Houſe School, againſt three of Bombay, which after a ſevere conteſt was won by the latter by 42 Runs. This day a very Capital Match at Cricket will take place, between eleven Gentlemen of the Civil Service, and eleven of the Iſland of Bombay and Salſette; the wickets will be pitched before three o'clock, and it is expected that it will be a very equally conteſted Match.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Charles Payne 2d Batt. 8th Regiment,
Capt. Cunningham, 7th Regiment,
Lieut. Leſter, Artillery,
Lieut. and Engineer Jenkins, Artillery,
Lieut. Robertſon, 5th Regiment,
Surgeon D. Carnegie,
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Grant, 1st Batt. 4th R.
Enſign Tate, Engineers.
Ditto Wm. Cazalet, 2d Batt. 6th Regiment.
Lieut. D. H. Bellaſis, Brigade Major.
Lieut. Col. Leighton, 1st Bat. 4th Regiment.
Lieut. Edward Towſey,
Lieut. Brown Bombay Cavalry.

## *NAUTICAL CHRONICLE*
## AND NAVAL REPORT.

### BOMBAY.

January 28th Arrived His Majeſty's Ship Minden, Joſeph Prior, Eſq. Captain from Point de Galle.

29th Ship Berſey, Capt. W. Howell, from Buſſorah.

February 1ſt Ship Moholar, Syrang Shaik Huſſen, from Calcutta.

26th Sailed Schooner Zephyr, Capt. R. B. Pavin, to Malabar Coaſt and Ceylon.

30th Ditto H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. James Arthur, on a Cruize.

Ditto Ship Rahimſhaw, Capt. R. T. Raſt, to Bengal.

### CALCUTTA.

Arrivals Jan. 7 (At Calcutta;) Brig Ant, Newcomb, Eſkapaly Oct. 26.

Departure Jan. 7 (From Saugor;) H. C. S. Lord Melville, Crabb, and Hugh Inglis, Fairfax, Coromandel ports and England.—Grampara, (Portugueſe,) Martins, Lisbon.

Do. 10 (From Saugor;) Nadir Shah, (Arab,) Muſcat, and Fyz-al-kurreem, (Arab) Judda.

Do. 14. Fleetwood, Green, Penang.—Grab Cawdry, (Arab) Muſcat.

Paſſengers per Duncan, from the Mauritius Major R. G. Elrington, H. M. 47th Foot; Mrs. Allen Mr. N. Allen; and Mr. D. Baboom.

The General Wellesley, bound from Calcutta to England, was ſpoken by the Duncan Dec. 7, in lat. 0° 10 S. and long. 91° 40 E.

The Peggy had ſailed from Port Louis for Calcutta.

### MADRAS.

JANUARY 22, 1814.

Arrival.—January 16, Ship Matilda, Capt. John Benſon, from Rangoon, 9th January.

*Statement by the Emperor KIA KING, received in Canton November 8th* 1813.

IMPERIAL NOTICE,

(1) A Revolution has occurred for which I blame myſelf, I whoſe virtues are of an inferior claſs, received with much veneration the Empire from my Imperial Father 18 years ago. I have not dared to indulge my-

self in sloth. When I ascended the throne the sect of the Pahen (2) threw into rebellion 4 Provinces and the people suffered what I cannot bear to express. I ordered my Generals to go against them, and after eight years conflict reduced them to subjection. I hoped that henceforward I should have enjoyed perpetual pleasure and peace, with my children the people. Unexpectedly on the 5th of the 4th 8th* Moon the sect of Tan-ju (i. e. Celestial reason-illuminate) a banditti of vagabonds, created disturbances and caused much injury from the district of *Chang-yuen* in the province of *Pe che-lie* to the district of *Iang* in Shang-tung. I hastened to order Wan, the Viceroy of Pekin, to send forth an army to exterminate them. This affair was yet at the distance of 1000 Le' (a Le' is 4th of an English Mile,) but suddenly *on the 5th of the ninth moon* (18 years) rebellion arose under my own arm (3) the misery has arisen in my own house (4), a banditti of 70 persons and more, of the sect of *Tien-le* violated the prohibited Gate and entered within side. They wounded *the Guards and entered the inner Palace.*

Four rebels (robbers) were seized and bound, three others ascended the wall with a flag, my Imperial Second Son seized a musquet and shot two of the rebels, my Nephew killed the third. After this they retired and the Palace was restored to tranquillity. For this I am indebted to the energies of my Imperial Second Son. The Princes and Chief Officers of the *Lung-tzung* Gate, led forth the troops *and after two days and one night's utmost exertion* completely routed the rebels. My family *Ta-tzing* has continued to rule the Empire 170 years. My Grandfather and Imperial Father in the most affectionate manner loved the people as children, I am unable to express their virtues and benevolence. Though I cannot pretend to have equalled their good government and love of the people, yet I have not oppressed or ill used my people; this sudden change I am unable to account for. It must arise from the low state of my virtues and my accumulated imperfections, I can only reproach myself. Tho' this rebellion has burst forth in a moment the misery has been long collecting. Four words, carelessness indulgence, sloth and contempt (5) express the source whence this great crime has arisen. Hence within side and without side (6) are in the same state. Tho' I have again and a third time given warning till my tongue is blunted and my lips parched (with frequent repetition) yet none of my Ministers have been able to comprehend it. They have governed carelessly, and caused the present occurrence. Nothing like it occurred during the Dynasty of *Han-Tang* of *Sung* or of *Ming*. The attempt at assassination in the close of the Dynasty, Ming, does not equal the present by more than *ten degrees.*

*When I think of it I cannot bear to mention it.* I would examine myself refrain and rectify my heart to correspond to the gracious conduct of heaven above me, to do away with the resentments of my people who are placed below me. All my Ministry (7) who would be honestly faithful to the Dynasty of *Ta tzing* must exert themselves for the benefit of the country, and do their utmost to make amends for my defects; as well as to reform the manners of the people.

Those who can be contented to be mean, may hang their caps (8) against the wall and go home and end their days, and not sit as inactive or dead bodies in their places to secure their incomes, and thereby increase my crimes.

The tears fall as my pencil writes.

I dispatch this to inform the whole Empire.

Received on the 12th of the 10th Moon.

(1) An attempt at Revolution or change. (2) White water flower +* September 28th. (3) Under my own Arm-pit, a strong expression for his own family. (4) Within my own walls. (5) Contempt or neglect of business. (6) In my own family and abroad in the Empire. (7) Servants in great Offices. (8) The Cap with the Button is the Insignia of Office.

## FRANCFORT JOURNALS.

PARIS, 26th AUGUST.

Ever since the beginning of August they have been occupied at Cherbourg most actively in preparations for the opening of the great Port.—

The locks have been removed from the passage—All the old soil and the mass of sand which existed there have been cleared away, and the fascines and pieces of wood which had been placed there to strengthen the Dyke.—These measures have been so well taken, that the whole work has been executed with the greatest success.—To remedy the filtration of water during the work, Three fire pumps were established, each of which raised 200,000 cubic feet of water in 24 hours.—They were only required one day.—The Dyke is now insulated and is only sustained in such a manner as to make the spectacle of the sea entering at her Maj sty's signal more imposing.

LONDON, 8TH JULY. 1813.

We received this morning a copy of the message of the President of the United States, on the opening of congress, which took place on the 15th of May last.

MESSAGE.

Citizens of the senate and of the House of Representatives!—Soon after the close of the last Session of congress, an offer was formally made by the Emperor of Russia, as a common friend of the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate through his mediation a peace between the two powers. This proposition was immediately accepted & as a further proof of the disposition of the united states to concur with their enemy in the honourable enterprise of terminating the war, it was determined to avoid intermediate delay arising from the distance of the parties by a definitive stipulation of the projected negociation. Three eminent Citizens were consequently commissioned and provided with the necessary powers to conclude a treaty of peace with persons invested with like powers on the part of Great Britain. They were also authorised to enter upon a treaty of commerce between the two countries, equally advantageous to both. The Envoys who were in the United States at the time of their nomination, set out to join their colleague, who is at St. Petersburgh.

The Envoys received another commission, to conclude a treaty of commerce with Russia, with the view of binding them by closer ties of friendship, and rendering the connection between the two countries still more advantageous.

Time only can decide on the issue of this amicable precedure of the Emperor of Russia, and this proof of a pacific disposition on the part of the United States. It is to be presumed that the sentiments which Great Britain professes towards this sovereign, will induce her to accept his offered mediation.

It is at least certain that there exist no just motives for preferring a continuation of the War with the united States to the terms on which they are ready to put an end to it.

The English Cabinet must be equally convinced, that with respect to the important question of the impressment of seamen, which is the essential foundation of the War, the searching for, or the seizure of English subjects or English property, on the open sea, is not the right of a belligerent, derived from the law of nations; and it is manifest that any visit, or search, or employment of force, under any pretence whatever on board a vessel of an independent power, in the open sea, cannot, either in War or Peace, be sanctioned by the Laws or authority of another power.

It is equally manifest that in order to preserve to each state it's own seamen, by excluding them from the vessels of the other, the mode already proposed by the United States, and actually passed into a law by them, being an act of municipal policy, cannot for a moment be compared to that which is in usage by Great Britain, without a conviction of the preference which ought to be given to the former, in as much as the latter method leaves the task of discriminating between the sailors of the two nations to the officers, who must inevitably be deceived from deficiency of proofs, and thus an erroneous decision, besides the irreparable violation of the sacred rights of individuals may ruin the plans and profits of entire voyages! whereas, while the mode adopted by the united states, presents a security against mistakes in such cases, it provides against the effect of casual errors, and does not compromise the freedom of navigation, and the success of mercantile expeditions.

If the just hopes founded upon these considerations can guarantee their accomplishment, it is certain that an equitable peace cannot be far distant. But it is for the wisdom of the national legislature to consider the true policy to be adopted, or rather the indispensable obligation of adopting its measures to the suppression that the only means of arriving at this happy Issue is by the vigorous employment of the resources of war. And however distressing the reflection is, this duty becomes the more imperious, in consequence of the spirit and manner, with which the War continues to be prosecuted by the Enemy, who without regard to the principles of Humanity, add, to their savage fury on one frontier, a system of pillage and conflagration on the other, alike forbidden by the respect due to national character as by established rules among civilized Nations.

To encourage and continue the efforts which we make to bring the contest to a favorable conclusion, I have the satisfaction to notice here the happy success of our arms by Sea and Land.

Our rising navy continues to atchieve brilliant Exploits, a distinguished Victory has been gained by Captain Lawrence and his companions in the Hornet Sloop of War, which has destroyed an English Sloop of War, with a celerity without example, and with a loss on the part of the Enemy so disproportioned to that of the Hornet, that the Victors merit the highest eulogium, and the greatest recompence which Congress has rewarded in preceeding cases. Our Ships of War in general, and also the privateers continue to be active and successful against the commerce of the Enemy and by their vigilance and Skill, they have eluded the endeavours of the Enemy's squadron on our coasts to intercept them, either in putting to Sea or returning from their cruize.

The augmentation of our naval force as authorised by congress last session is progressive.

On the Lakes our superiority is on the point of being established, if it be not so already.

The events of the campaign, as far as they are known are a subject of congratulation, and prove that under a judicious organization and an efficient direction, the army is destined to gather laurels not less brilliant than those which crown the navy. The attack and capture of York is a presage of further and greater Victories; whilst on the western frontiers, the issue of the siege of the Fort of Malgis, leaves us nothing to regret, but an act of inconsiderate valour.

The sudden Death of the distinguished Citizen, who represented the united states in France, without any special provision for the case has left us without a reply to his last communications.

A successor has been appointed, and he is ready to proceed on his mission.

The course which he will pursue in it's execution is that which is prescribed by a constant solicitude for the interests of the united States, according to which they will not relinquish their just demands, and take care not to confound their treaties with the systems of other powers.

The message then proceeds to state the Expences of the War, and the resources to meet them which from the great diminution of the revenue, in consequence of the total loss of commerce, are to be principally drawn from Loans, for which the public Creditor is to be paid Interest, at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum.

In conclusion Mr. Madison says" the War in which the United States is involved, presents every possible motive to support it, such as should inspire a people pure and enlightened, with the love of their country—the pride of liberty, the glory of the Founder of their Independance; they ought to support it to obtain security against the most degrading outrages which are committed against a class of citizens who have proved themselves so worthy of the protection of their Country, by their heroic zeal to defend it; and finally there is imposed on them the sacred obligation of transmitting entire to future generations the precious patrimony of the rights and independence of the nation, with which the present generation is entrusted by the bounty of divine providence.

Feeling the inconvenience to which a prolonged session would subject you at this season, I confine the present communication to objects of primary importance.

I MADDISON

Washington, 25th May, 1813.

LONDON, 6th AUGUST 1813.

The Duke of Manchester Governor of Jamaica, arrived on the 4th June, at Kingston with General Fallen Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces on that Island Rear Admiral Brown has relieved Vice Admiral Sterling on the Jamaica Station.

Advices were received on Saturday last at the Admiralty that the President, Com. Rodgers had taken the Cruizer Sloop of War which had mistaken her for an English Ship from Greenland. The Oberon which was in company with the Cruizer escaped.

It is feared that the President has done great injury to the Greenland Trade.

WARSAW 24th JULY.

The English General Sir Robert Wilson has quitted this capital for the Head Quarters of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

PHILADELPHIA 8th JULY.

Copy of a letter from General Dearborn to the Minister of War.

Head Quarters, Fort George 6th June.

SIR,

I have received an express from the mouth of the Lake, with Intelligence that our troops under General Chandler were attacked this morning at 2 o'clock by all the English and Indian forces, and that by a strange fatality (although our loss was trifling not exceeding 30 men, and the enemy put completely to the route) The two Brigadier Generals Chandler and Windsor were taken Prisoners. They had advanced to reconnoitre a Company of Artillery when the attack commenced. It is said that the English General Vincent is killed; Colonel Clark, mortally wounded, with 60 privates of the 42d Regt. have fallen into our hands. The total loss on the part of the Enemy is stated at 250 men, He has sent a flag of Truce to ask permission to bury the dead. General Lewis with Brigadier General Boyd will take the Command of the advanced posts.

Other affairs of trifling importance have taken place between our troops and that of the Enemy. We are in hourly expectation of reinforcements.

FRANCFORT, 10th AUGUST 1813.

Letters from the frontiers of Spain give the following intelligence.

Lord Wellington rejoined his army near Pampeluna and on the 28 h an action the most bloody, commenced. The English occupied three entrenched mamelons. The French were three times repulsed, the 59th Regiment at length took their positions with that sang froid and intrepidity which characterizes them. The English lost 90 to men, the loss of the French is estimated at 2500.

After the 2d assault that the English had made on St. Sebastiana, assaults which were constantly repulsed and in which they covered the Breach and Trenches with their dead they remained quiet during the 26 h but on the 27th seeing the progress of the Duke of Dalmatia they prepared to raise this siege and transported their artillery to the Port on purpose to embark it in their fleet.

The brave troops of the Garrison who had just repulsed the Enemy sallied out before Day break under Lieutenant Collonel Laye, and killed all who remained in the Trenches.

They counted 300 Bodies and 322 prisoners amongst whom were 20 officers. It was expected that the Duke of Dalmatia would enter Victoria on the 31st July or the 1st August.

Since the recommencement of offensive operations they may estimate the loss of the English Portuguese and Spaniards at 28,000 men amongst whom 8 or 9000 are English.

Another Letter from the same quarter states that the Duke of Albufera evacuated Valencia on the 5th July, leaving a Garrison in the Citadel and in the fort of Saguntum. He passed the Ebro at Tortosa and arrived at Tarragona where he had the good fortune to meet and put to route an army composed, one quarter of English and rest Spaniards. We took 1500 prisoners, and all their artillery and killed and wounded an immense number.

General Graham, the 2d in command of the English army, has died of his wounds.

In the affairs of the 24 h, 25 h and 26th, the English and Spaniards had entrenched all the passes by which the French army were to march. These works were all taken at the charge. The English army is every where in flight. The head quarters of the Duke of Dalmatia were thought to be at Victoria.

## *Calcutta Intelligence.*

JANUARY 12, 1814.

Private advices from Madras state, that it is generally believed to be the intention of General Abercromby to resign that Government shortly, and to proceed to Europe, even if successor shall in the mean time arrive to relieve him. It is moreover reported, that Major General Hislop has been appointed to hold the offices of Governor and of Commander in Chief at that Presidency, and that he will assume them immediately upon General Abercromby's resignation.

Lord Minto re-embarked on the *Hussar* at Madras on the 23d ultimo, and sailed on the same day. The private treasure sent to England by the *Hussar*, amounts we understand to £ St. 80,000.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, held at the Bank on Saturday last, William Egerton, Esq. was re-elected to the office of Chairman for the ensuing year.

A dividend of the profits on the capital stock of the Bank for the last half-year, was at the same time declared, amounting to Sicca Rupees 4 7 9 8 on each share, being at the rate of Sicca Rupees 8 8 10 per Cent. per annum.

[*Asiatic Mirror.*]

JANUARY 14th.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The adjourned sessions were re-opened in the Supreme Court on the morning of our last publication, with the usual formalities; the Grand Jury found true bills against John Ernst, for murder; as also against Peterson and Storey, accused of killing a Chokeydar, in a scuffle with some natives. His Lordship the Chief Justice on Saturday passed sentence upon the two officers (Messrs. Stewart and Sowerby) whose conviction for an assault was recorded by us on the 24th ultimo: they were severally ordered to be fined five rupees; and to be confined for five calendar months.

The private of the 53d regiment was shortly after arraigned; on the usual question being put to him "guilty or not guilty?" he replied "guilty," and strongly persisted in not withdrawing his plea. He had from the fatal day never denied his criminality; and he said to a gentleman of the law, who visited him from humane motives since his commitment, that "he knew he was guilty, and "should not deny it;—it would be making "matters worse; he could not account for the "accident;—he knew not why he shot that "man;—it would have been the same with "any one, who first came in his way." The Court humanely exerted themselves to alter his determination, and after a considerable pause, Mr. Fergufson succeeded in convincing the prisoner, that as he denied the having entertained any malice against the deceased, that was in effect denying the crime; he consented therefore to say "not guilty;" and the Court intimated their intention of proceeding in his trial on Monday.

The Honorable the Judges were also pleased to postpone, on the motion of Mr. Lewin, the trial of Richard Storey and William Peterson until this day; as a week will elapse before we shall have an opportunity of reporting this case, it may be acceptable to our readers to present in our present number, such of the particulars as transpired in their examination at the Police Office, and which may, without impropriety, be adverted to even now:—the prisoners are both very young men,—they were mariners on board the Batavia, and on the day when the Chokeydar received the injury which it is supposed led to his death, they had been on shore on liberty;—in the evening whilst proceeding from Mr. Mackay's public house to the ghaut, Storey being in a state of extreme intoxication, he accidentally fell amongst and broke some earthen pots, on the outside of a butter-man's hut; on this a crowd of natives gathered round and commenced abusing them;—a scuffle ensued, in the course of which Raumjaun, (the deceased) received such severe treatment as to lay him up;—he survived, however, near six weeks after the affray, and the Coroner's Inquest which sat on the body, returned a verdict of "homicide by some person or persons unknown;" several others were originally examined, whom the Magistrate subsequently discharged.

A Bench warrant was however issued for the apprehension of Mr. Powell, fourth officer of the ship to which the prisoners' belonged, and who had failed to surrender himself as required by the police magistrates.

On Monday John Ernst was put to the bar to take his trial for the wilful murder of William Forbes, late a private of H. M. 53d regiment at Meerut: it appeared in evidence that the deceased belonged to the same company as the prisoner,—that the men were in the barracks variously buried on the morning of the 11th of September last,—that the deceased had been reading upon his cot, when, unperceived by the rest of his comrades, the prisoner contrived to take a musket from the rack, and after loading it in the same secret manner, to point and discharge it at his unhappy victim:—these were the chief points established by the witnesses for the prosecution, who further spoke to the general peaceable demeanor of the prisoner, as did also the Assistant Surgeon and the Adjutant of the regiment,—the latter of whom, from his more frequent opportunities of becoming acquainted with the men, spoke in the strongest terms as to his former excellent character;—"during "seven years which I have known the pri-"soner, I cannot remember his having com-"mitted a single offence."

The prisoner made no defence.

His Lordship the Chief Justice then proceeded to charge the Jury, and dwelt in appropriate terms upon the very extraordinary circumstances which attended this lamentable instance of human depravity—the absence of any assignable cause for the perpetration of the murder, the excellence of the prisoner's for-

mer character, his period of life (the prisoner appears to be upwards of fifty years of age) and his remarkable demeanour subsequent to the murder, were all commented upon in forcible and just language; his Lordship concluded by saying, that he feared that this was *but too clear a case for the jury to entertain the slightest doubt upon*, and that those who had attentively listened to the evidence, must pronounce the prisoner guilty.

The Jury, without retiring from the box, announced their verdict—guilty.

His Lordship the Chief Justice then, with the accustommed ceremony, passed sentence: Thursday being fixed upon as the day of execution.

TUESDAY—This day Soobaram was tried and found guilty on the clearest evidence, of perjury, in solemnly denying his signature as witness to a will made by a native, named Lala Sookh; he was sentenced to be imprisoned in the common gaol during the term of two years; to be twice during that time exposed in and upon the pillory, (once each year) to pay at the termination of his confinement a fine of five Rupees to the King, and imprisoned further, until such fine be paid. The Court at its rising adjourned to this day.

## PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Immediately after the Grand Jury had, on Monday last, brought up the last bill of indictment, George Cruttenden, Esq. (the foreman) presented to the Court a paper, purporting to be a memorial signed by sixty-four petty jurors, representing the common arrack-shops througdout Calcutta, to be a most grievous public nuisance; the consequences of which, had, during the last twelve years, considerably augmented the exercise of those painful duties which devolved on them, and therefore praying for the interference of the Court, for their abolition.

The Court observed, that it was the undoubted province of the Grand Jury to remove all nuisances by regular bills of indictment: but that, in the present instance, they would recommend to the Foreman and Grand Jury to make a respectful representation of facts to Government, from whom, no doubt, the proper redress would be extended; at the same time, should the evil complained of continue, their Lordships might again be appealed to by regular indictments at the ensuing Sessions.

We very much rejoice, that this cognizance hath at length been taken of an evil, which hath been annually increasing in Calcutta since the year 1801, at which period, the natives first obtained licences to open retail shops in this city, for vending arrack:—that some places of entertainment for the lower order of our own countrymen, may be and are necessary, we are prepared to admit; but these shops are calculated for any other purpose, than that, which alone would tolerate their existence; not one of them, we have ascertained, hath any thing like a room, where the fatigued soldier or sailor might rest himself, and hence, herding with the lowest native menials—they are compelled to stand at the door, or roll about the streets to the manifest degradation of the European character, and too often to the entire ruin of their own constitutions. This deleterious liquor is, we understand, from 25 to 30 per cent. under proof, consequently the retailer must drug his own stock to give it strength after it is imported into town and it is a well known fact, that, thus adulterated, their arrack hath the same effect upon those who drink it, as opium hath upon a Malay. The records of the Police office, would, we suspect, confirm the supposition, that by far the greater portion of British subjects, who are brought before the magistrates, perpetrated the acts which caused their confinement, in a state of intoxication, arising from this complained-of nuisance. The public will be surprized to hear, that of this liquor, there is from 20 to 25,000 gallons consumed monthly in Calcutta, besides the quantity, which, no doubt, is smuggled into the town. We content ourselves with having annexed to our record of this proceeding the above few facts, and rest assured, that from the quarter whither the matter hath been referred, every practicable and expedient redress will be obtained.

Friday last was also the first day of the present Term for 1814, and the Judges were pleased to make the following appointments: the Honorable C. F. Stuart, to be Master in Equity, Accountant General, and Keeper of the Records of the Supreme Court, vice E. Lewin, Esq. resigned; and Mr. Lewis Namey, to be an assistant Interpreter to the Court, vice Muffin, deceased.

EXECUTION.—Yesterday afternoon John Earnst (whose trial is recorded in our present number.) suffered the awful punishment of the law, at about half past three o'clock, in the Cooley Bazar;—the following confession made by this man, has been handed to the Editor of the Post, for publication;—the heart really sickens at its perusal, and should any of the comrades of this criminal by any chance have the opportunity of reading it, we implore them to consider well its contents, and to reflect, that one dreadful act may bring upon them ages of misery. and that although "it hath no tongue," *Murder* will speak and finally expose to a disgraceful punishment the guilty perpetrator of it:

"*A Confession made by John Earnst, the day before his Execution.*

"I am a tailor by trade, and worked for the regiment with others of the same profession, but being inclined to drunkenness, my earnings furnished me with means of indulging further in this vile practice, than I could have gone if confined to my pay. I however, having experienced something of the dire effects of drunkenness, made oath privately, that I would not drink for the space of six months, but broke my vow in the space of three months, spent all the money I was possessed of which amounted to about sixty rupees, got into debt with my comrades and then began to sell my necessaries. A view of these things added to the punishment I exposed myself to for selling my necessaries, and after breaking the strong rye I laid myself under for swearing against the use of liquor, I gave myself up to a fit of despair, wished for death, but had not wicked resolution sufficient to lay violent hands upon myself, but was determined to put an end to some other person, as a means, whereby I was certain of getting rid of the army, the world, and a life, which became a burden to me, too heavy to be borne. I therefore loaded my musket, and observed the lad reading, whom I afterwards murdered, without the smallest degree of malice against him. After loading my piece, my heart misgave me, through which, I put it aside; but one of the regiment observed it cocked, desired me to let the cock down, which excited a degree of anxiety in my mind, and brought me to the resolution, that, if I could get the piece in my hand, and cocked again, without being noticed, I would do the deed, which I unhappily committed: not more than three quarters of an hour had elapsed, from the period the dreadful temptation entered my mind, until I executed it upon a poor lad that never injured me. I have since, I trust, through the blessed influence of the Divine Spirit, heartily repented of the wicked deed, as likewise, of the state of sin, which I have lived in during my whole life. I see myself a sinner by nature, as well as practice, and that I need a new heart, and right spirit, as well as pardon of sin, and under this sense cast myself upon the mercies of God through a crucified, but now glorified Redeemer, believing that there is no other name under Heaven whereby I can be saved, but the name of Jesus. My hope is feeble, but the views I have of the atoning blood of Christ prevents despair. Had I entertained hitherto the views and feelings I have had of sin since my confinement in the jail, as likewise the love of God to sinners, I firmly believe I would have been preserved from running the lengths I have gone in sin, and likewise from falling into that deep despair which urged me to take the life of a fellow creature, as a means of getting rid of my own."

[*Mor. Post.*]

## *Madras Intelligence.*

January 22d, 1814.

### HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

Tuesday last being the anniversary of the Birth of her most-gracious Majesty, was observed with every demonstration of loyalty and respect—The flags of His Majesty's Squadron, the Garrison, and the several Ships in the Roads were kept flying during the day—At Noon a Royal Salute was fired from the Saluting Battery and Chepauk palace—At one o'clock a like ceremony was observed by the Ships of War, and the Honorable Company's Ships—and extra Batta was served to the troops in Garrison.

A most grand and loyal entertainment was given at the Government Gardens to the Settlement, by his Excellency the Honorable Lieutenant General Abercrombie—the preparations for which were of the most tasteful kind—the Ball Room was elegantly illuminated, and the floor exhibited several devices, extremely well executed; the Royal Arms being placed in the center, surrounded with Oak and other ornaments—His Highness the Nabob, attended by his principal Khans, entered the Gardens about half past nine, and was received by his Excellency the Governor the Band of the Garrison playing God save the King—and shortly after dancing commenced. —The Room was much crowded during part of the Evening.

About twelve the Company retired to the Supper Tables, bountifully covered with every luxury, and most tastefully fitted up with arches of different Shrubs, which produced a light and pleasing effect—A few dances after Supper concluded the entertainment of the Evening.

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JANUARY 20*th*, 1814.

The following Extract from the Naval Chronicle is taken from the Calcutta Times, and was inserted in that Paper, as tending to give further weight to the substance of opinions in an article from the Bombay Gazette, & one from this Paper of the 2d ultimo, on the subject of using Teak to supply any deficiencies of Oak Timber for Ship building in England.

With respect to the royal forests, of which 115,304 acres are withheld from the royal family and the public, for the ostensible purpose of Supporting the navy, it appears, from the elaborate report of the Commissioners, &c. appointed by Parliament in 1788, that for fifty-seven years preceding, the supply of timber to his Majesty's dock-yards from these dignified wastes average only 1356 loads annually; which, in the proportion of timber then consumed in the construction of ships in the King's dock-yards, is only equal to the building of a ship of 042 tons, being less than the smallest frigate of 32 guns in his Majesty's service, and is little more than half a cubic ton from an acre, which at the average rent of what the land would have let for, cost the public at the rate of upwards of 08l. per load, without the carriage; when the highest price given to individuals at that period was only 4l. 5s. per load. And in 1802, from a greater supply being demanded the Surveyor-General of woods stated to the Navy Board, that "the quantity of improving timber in his Majesty's forests is by far too inconsiderable to afford the smallest expectation of the continuance of even the annual supplies the yards have lately had." Indeed, from the survey made in 1783, it appears, that in four forests the quantity of decayed timber exceeded the sound, and that the whole quantity of sound oak timber, fit for naval purposes, then standing in six of the forests out of ten, and containing 83,738 acres, was only 50,450 loads, being not equal to one year's consumption, even at that time, as stated by the Commissioners appointed by Parliament; although, in 1788, the whole tonnage of the navy consisted of only 413,667 tons; which in 1810, amounted to nearly 800,000 tons, and the consumption of timber was stated at 100,000 loads per annum; and, in 1812, at 110,000 loads for hull timber, without including ordnance, or masts &c.; which, at the average produce on private property of 50 loads of oak timber per acre, in 100 years, would require 220,000 acres, of which 2,200 must be felled and planted every year, to yield a supply equal to such consumption. But it is a melancholy fact, as shewn in an account laid before the House of Commons, dated November 26, 1803, that in the New Forest, of 66,942 acres, "the number of oak trees in an improving state, which may be considered fit for naval purposes, were only 8,012, containing but 8,322, loads of timber," which, from parliamentary records, appears not to be equal to three months consumption in the King's dock yards only.

## JAVA PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the prohibitions and penalties granted by different Laws and Publications under the former Government, and especially by those of the 29th July 1757, 19th October 1794, 9th October 1795, and 10th of May 1805; against the private trade in Spices, wild Nutmegs and mace; and by Publications of the 2d June 1758, 27th September 1791, and 1st of June 1808; against the private trade in Opium, are no longer consistent with the principles of this Government, nor with the expectation of a free trade and free cultivation held out to the inhabitants of this Island, by Proclamation of the Right Honorable the Governor General, Lord Minto, of the 10th September 1811, and which expectations have already been partially realized by the late arrangements for the administration and landed tenures on Java. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, after mature deliberation and advice, had been pleased to rescind and abolish all the aforesaid Prohibitions and penalties enacted against the private trade in Spices, Opium, wild Nutmegs and Mace, and consequently to order and direct, and it is hereby ordered and directed:—

That from and after the date of this proclamation, the trade and importation of this Island of Spices, Opium, wild Nutmegs and Mace, will be a free, open, and lawful trade and importation to any private merchant or individual, to whom the trade in general within the limits of the privilege of the Honorable the East India Company may not be prohibited, provided however, and on condition, that such private traders, Merchants or other Individuals shall prove by proper certificate or other documents, that they have purchased the aforesaid articles or obtained them in a lawful manner, either from the Honorable the East India Company, or from their authorized agents and servants, or that they have obtained them in other lawful manner, at such places where the private trade and cultivation of those articles, is not prohibited, and from which the trade and importation, within the limits of the Honorable the East India Company's Territories, may not be prohibited, and that the importation of the same into this Colony be subject to the provisions contained in the Custom house regulations, now existing or which may be enacted hereafter.

And that no persons may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is directed to be printed in the English and Dutch languages, and published in the Government Gazette, and translated into the Native languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Given in the Council Chamber at Batavia, the 22d day of October, 1813.

By me, the Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Java and its Dependencies.

## MADRAS SPRING RACES.

*FIRST DAY.*

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1814.

A Subscription Purse of 100*£*. each, free for all Arab Horses that never started for Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes; carrying nine stone—Heats 3 miles—Four Subscribers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Brady's | G. A. H. *Little Pigeon*, | 1 |
| Mr. Wanley's | Ch. A. H. *Ploughboy*, | 3 |
| Col. Fletcher's | G. A. H. *Escape*, | 2 |

Drawn after the 1st heat.

First heat 6m. 45s.—won easily by Pigeon in hand all the way.—A good race between the two last Horses, and won by a head by Escape.

ON THE SAME DAY.

A Subscription Sweepstakes of 100 each, R. F. free for all Arab Horses that never started on the Madras Course, carrying nine stone—One 3 mile heat.—Five Subscribers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Brady's | G. A. H. *Alligator* | 1 |
| Capt. Achilles's | B. A. H. *Marmion*, | 2 |
| C. L. Fletcher's | G. A. H. *Clear the way*, | 3 Distanced. |
| Mr. Sewell's | G. A. H. *Madcap* | 4 Distanced. |

The heat won by Alligator in superior style in 6m. 32s. This was a most interesting race. Marmion and Alligator ran neck and neck the first 3 miles; Alligator then took the lead, and kept it with apparent ease. Marmion had been lame some days before he started, but appeared to be well when brought to the Post.

*SECOND DAY.*

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1814.

A Subscription Purse of 50*£* each, free for all Arab Horses that never started for Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes; carrying eight stone, seven pounds, Heats two miles, Four Subscribers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Brady's | B. A. H. *Little Malabar*, | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Wanley's | B. A. H. *Spider*, | 2 | 3 |
| Mr. Sewell's | G. A. H. *Ajax*, | 3 | 2 |
| Col. Fletcher's | B. A. H. *Candidate*, | 4 | 4 |

1st heat ran in 4m. 17s.
2d ditto, 4m. 23s.

2d Maiden—This was a most interesting and well contested race—Candidate shewed great speed, he took the lead at Starting, and kept it for upwards of half a mile; Spider then came up, with Little Malabar, and ran in neck and neck. Malabar, was not put out till he came within the distance post and won with apparent ease, by about two lengths, Ajax laid by, and just saved his distance.

2d Heat—Ajax took the lead and kept it for a mile and a half, Malabar and Spider running within a few lengths of him—Malabar then headed Spider, and came up with Ajax at the two mile post, severe rounding here commenced between Malabar and Ajax, both flogging from the distance post, Malabar won by about a length—Ajax had not more than twenty days training, and shewed great power—It is supposed, he would have won the race, had he been sufficiently trained. Great skill and judgment was displayed by Malabar's Rider in both heats.

ON THE SAME DAY.

His Highness the Nabob's Plate of 100*£*. with 50 Pagodas Subscription each, to be added to the Plate, free for all Arab Horses carrying 9 Stone—Heats 3 Miles.

Mr. Brady's G. A. H. *Little Pigeon*, Walked over.

The Ladies Plate of 100*£*. with 50 Pagodas Subscription each, to be added to the Plate, free for all Arab Horses, carrying weight for Inches, 14 Hands to carry 9 Stone—Heats two Miles.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

*BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1814.


(Continued from the last Page.)

Mr. Wanley's B. A. H. *Little Snap*, 1 1
Mr. Brady's C. A. H. *Sportsman*, 2 Broke down.
Capt. Achilles's I. G. A. H *The Game Chicken*, 3 2

1ft Heat run in 4m. 17s.
2d do. " 4m. 20s.

This race was well contested and excellent horsemanship was displayed. Sportsman was the favourite at Starting. The Game Chicken took the lead, Sportsman and Little Snap, running very close to him; Little Snap, came up with the Chicken, after the 1ft Mile; Sportsman close at their heels, *hard held*. Snap took the lead, at the two Mile post, and won by about four lengths in fine style—Sportsman broke down just before he came to the two Mile post—It is supposed, that Sportsman would have pushed Snap very hard, had he not been injured; and that it would have been one of the most severe and hard contested Races, ever run on this Course.

The 2d heat was won with tolerable ease by Snap; the Chicken, however, was *Game*, and shewed great speed, having headed Snap for the 1ft mile.

THE MATCH once round the course was well contested, neck and neck all the way, and won by about a length.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURKARU.

SIR,

Through the medium of your paper, I beg leave to offer to the attention of the thinking part of the community an act of Fanaticism, which is related by Daniel Huet, Bishop of Avranches. The coincidence with the late horrid murder committed by the wretched Culprit, who stood at the Bar on Monday last, is so very extraordinary, that I shall give it in the words of the author. Its coincidence will appear still stronger, when I mention, that I heard an officer, well acquainted with the circumstances, attending the unhappy occurrence,—declare, 'that the wretched man, on being charged with the heinousness of the crime after the commission of it, very deliberately observed. "that he considered the object of destruction as one of the best men in the regiment." Thus by this shocking perversion of every moral and religious feeling, he endeavoured to infer, that there could be no sin in murdering such an individual, confident that he would enter those masions of bliss, which he himself was seeking in the commission of the diabolical act.

'A Swede of sound mind and good morals, well esteemed among his neighbours, at noonday seized a boy, four years old, as he was playing in the street amidst his companions before his father's house, and killed him by plunging a knife in his throat. On being apprehended and brought before the magistrate, he neither denied nor excused the fact, nor deprecated the punishment. 'I know," said "he "that I have deserved death, and I em-"ployed this artifice to obtain it from you, "satisfied that there could scarcely be a safer "way of obtaining eternal salvation, than to "quit the world with the sense intire, with "a body undebilitated with disease, the soul "being lifted to God by the pious prayers "of religious men, and aided by their coun-"sels and exhortations. Apprized therefore "that such a kind of death was not here to "be procured, but through the commission "of some capital crime, I thought that I per-"petrated the lightest in killing a chid, not "yet infected with the contagion of this "world, and taken from indigent parents "burthened with a numerous offspring."

Having thus said, he received the sentence of condemnation, with a cheerful and smiling countenance, and chanting hymns aloud, he underwent the punishment.'

CHRISTIANUS,

*Januiry* 11, 1814.

A Society has just been established in London, composed of the most eminent freeholders of this county, for the relief and assistance of distressed Yorkshiremen in London. The Lord Mayor of York, the Hon. H. Lascelles, Sir M. Sykes, and other opulent characters, have given it their most spirited support.

A society, having very laudable objects, has lately been instituted at Edinburgh, by Mr. Robert Johnston, *for the suppression of begging*, by relieving temporary distress, and encouraging unemployed industry. The parts of the plan possessed of peculiar features, are such as we have often recommended, viz. the enabling certain persons who have unsuccessfully sought employment at a distance from their native places, to return home again—the opening of a repository for the purchase of articles manufactured by the poor, the risk of sale lying on the society—the distribution of tickets for food, instead of giving money to those who require eleemosynary relief.—Edinburgh is to be arranged for the purposes of this society into districts, in each of which information will be received by the society's recorders, visitors and medical assistants are also appointed to administer appropriate relief. How much is such an institution required in six or eight districts of London, and in most large English towns?

The total value, at the average market prices, of the corn and grain of all sorts, meal, flour, and rice, imported into Great Britain in 1812, amounts to 2,855,433*l.* of which 1,641,583*l.* is for corn, &c. from Ireland, and the remainder (1,213,850*l.*) from foreign parts.

The San Josef, of 112 guns, was taken into dock on Thursday evening the 1st April, since which, her copper has been taken off, the ship lifted, her bottom caulked and coppered, and she was undocked the following Saturday evening.

An experiment was lately made at Portsmouth, of a newly invented Life-preserver, in cases of shipwreck on a lee-shore. Two men, with the covering on, threw themselves into the sea from the admiral's tender, stationed off the Platform battery, and were floated upon the surface of the stream to the Old Sally-port. The experiment was made in the presence of Sir Richard Bickerton, Adm. Hargood, and a great number of officers; and the general impression was in favour of its utility. The invention is in the form of a common seaman's mattrass, and it is so simply and effectively constructed, that it requires only one minute to adjust it on the body, and it will preserve every part of the person from injury, by striking against pieces of wreck, rocks, &c. The buoyant principle of it is indisputable, being a preparation of cork.

The proprietors of the Lancaster Canal, have come to a decision to extend the line northward as far as Kendal. As we look forward, (say the Editors of the Kendal Paper, at no distant period, to the canal between here and the west sea being carried into effect, such a branch of another canal approaching so nearly to Cumberland, will afford powerful incentives to the junction of the two lines, by which a ready intercourse may be obtained with the rich county of Lancaster, now almost lost to this district from the circuitous nature of the navigation: and connect us also with those districts to the south of Lancaster, with which we have almost no communication.

A large portion of the cliff at East Dean in Sussex, lately gave way. The Rev. Mr. Gardner was viewing the prospect from Beachyhead at that time, when he perceived the ground move under his feet, and discovered at the same moment a considerable opening. He immediately quitted the spot, stepped over the chasm, and five minutes after, the cliff fell, with a tremendous noise on the beach below. The ruin is computed at three hundred and eighty-eight yards.

"One of our fishing-boats," says a Penzance letter, dated the 5th of March, "picked up yesterday a bottle at sea, covered over with barnacles, in which was a letter, addressed to whoever might find it. In the inside of the letter was as follows:—"Ship Fanny, Captain Palmers, lat. 30° N. long. 23° W.; passengers on board—John M'Nale, James Russel, William Cooper, and William Barnwell, from New York, bound to Liverpool, out 30 days, all well; wind S. by E. 16 February, 1812." It is calculated that the bottle has travelled 688 miles, and been in the water nearly a year.—The Fanny arrived at Liverpool on the 10th of May following.

Messrs. Farey and Bevan, by concerted observations respectively made in London, and at Leighton Buzzard, have formed the conclusion, that the meteors called *Shooting Stars*, have forty or fifty miles of perpendicular height from the earth's surface. The larger *meteors* of the same class, distinguished by trains and flower motions, are, they conceive, far above the ordinary region of the clouds. No phenomena are more inexplicable than those exhibited by these bodies, and we invite towards them the observations of our philosophical friends.

M. Cuvier, Secretary to the French Institute, has recently published a collection of all his papers and memoirs on the fossil bones of quadrupeds. He describes seventy-eight species, of which forty-nine are certainly unknown to naturalists in the present state of the world, and sixteen or eighteen doubtful. The other bones found in recent earths appear to appertain to known animals. In a preliminary discourse, the author explains the method he has followed, and the results he has obtained. He thinks it proved by undeniable facts, that the earth has undergone several great and sudden revolutions—of which the last is not of greater antiquity than five or six thousand years—destroyed the countries inhabited by the species now living; and presented as an habitation to the few remains of those species, continents which had already been inhabited by other beings which a preceding revolution had overwhelmed; and which re-appeared in their present state after this last revolution. The work has been published in Paris, in four 4to volumes, with plates.

We understand by late letters from Ceylon, that an arrangement had been made between His Majesty's government on that island, and the supreme authorities in India, by which persons sentenced to mere trasportation from that settlemenn, will have a residence assigned them under the jurisdiction of the Honorable Company: we further learn that two natives (Vinaqueyer Candeppen and Pafnier Casey,) who were capitally convicted at a late session of a circuit of the supreme court, at Jaffnapatam, had received the pardon of His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, on condition of being transported for life to Java, or to the Moluccas: as an opportunity seldom offers of direct communication between Ceylon and New South Wales, such felons as may receive sentence of transportation thither, will, we understand, be in the first instance sent to Calcutta, whence as occasion offers, they will be forwarded to the place of their destination: a private of the 66th regiment convicted at Trincomallee of an attempt to commit a crime, the perpetration of which is justly rendered capital, and two or three natives who were sentenced to death, but to whom His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's conditional pardon hath been graciously extended, were shortly to be sent from Ceylon under the operation of the above arrangement.

We copy the following from the last Times:—

*Extract of a letter on Smoking Ships, in order to discover Leaks and to destroy Vermin.*

"As it is very common for ships to have leaks about the stem and head-knees, which remain sometimes for years undiscovered although when plunging deep with a head sea, these leaks are liable to become dangerous; I recommend the following simple method, to discover the leaks of ships, which if brought into general use, would, I think, greatly benefit all those concerned in maritime affairs.

"This method is merely to fill with smoke, all new ships prior to launching, or afterwards when docked, or old ships in dock, which may be done easily, without any risk from fire. Some carpenters should be ready with chalk, to mark the places where the smoke issues, which penetrates where water will not, and the threads of smoke will be in proportion to the leaks.

"All old East India ships, every time they are docked, should be smoked with charcoal, and some ingredients mixed with it, to augment the smoke. in order to kill all the rats and mice, as well as to discover leaks.

"Some time ago, my ship being over run with rats mice, and cockroaches, I secured the dead-lights, and every other place as well as possible, then lowered down upon the balleſs in the mainhold, a large pot. containing about a cwt. of charcoal, red hot, and laid on it a quantity of shakings a little wet, and dipt in tar. But in order to make certain of destroying the vermin, I placed also upon the ballast a small kettle, with sulphur or fire, and immediately closed the hatch, securing it with clay.

"In a few minutes, the smoke began to issue our at many parts of the ship, which enabled the carpenter to mark them, by which means a leak was discovered in the stem, of ten years standing, or from the time the ship first floated; and many efforts had been made at various times to discover it, without success.

"After 40 hours, the hatches were opened, and the rats were found in a putrified state, but the cockroaches were as lively as ever. If a sufficient number of kettles were used, according to the size of the ship to be smoked, charcoal wood answer, without any other ingredient. Were I with you, I should be happy to make trial, at my own expence, with the view of bringing it into general use for the good of the country, as I can answer for its success, if the experimeet is properly made."

*Annotation by Mr. Horseburgh.*

In the early part of my life, I belonged to a ship, which was smoked, in order to discover a leak, and to destroy rats; but either from a deficiency of the combustible matter contained in a large iron pot, and placed on the ballast), or from the want of a free circulation of atmospheric air, to give energy to the combustion or probably from both causes combined, the quantity of mephitic smoke produced was not sufficiently dense to have the desired effect; for only a few rats were found dead, and these near the fire place; nor did any smoke issue out through the seams of the ship, or otherwise, so as to enable us to discover the leak. I therefore apprehend, that to make certain of a favourable result in smoking ships, either to discover leaks, or to destroy vermin, the best way would be to have the furnace, or vessel that contains the combustible matter, placed upon deck, with a tube affixed to it, on a principle of a forcing condenser in order to conduct all the smoke and sulphureous gas into the hold; so that by continuing the combustion a sufficient length of time, and working the forcing valves of the condenser, the body of mephitic smoke in the hold might be increased to a great degree of density; without risk from fire; and certainly the probability of discovering leaks and destroying rats, or other vermin, will be in proportion to the density of the mephitic gas contained in the ship.

JAS. HORSBURGH.

The following summary method of getting rid of a wife, is taken from an advertisement in a paper published at Castlebar, in Ireland. If this new Irish system of divorce for cause assigned, be not pretty generally adopted in the higher classes of England, it will not be for want of inclination:—

"I, Martin Lavell of Ballyknock, in the barony of Tytawly, parish of Doensiny, and county of Mayo, am determined to advertize Jane Lavell, otherwise Murphy, being my married wife, on account of her *Mastiffness, with my parents and friends, and myself especially*, belying me throughout all the neighbourhood, only the neighbours would not believe her that I would cheat and steal, and that I would do worse if she was credited. Now I am determined to get rid of her, and let nobody whatever give her two pence worth on my account, of any sort, for I will not pay it, as the neighbours in the town that I live at can certify she is in the fault, and *that* nobody ever could allege any thing to me—*and that it is for* mere hatred *I am getting rid of her, on account of her mastiffness and lies*!!!

## RULES OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,

FOR THE RESTORATION OF LIFE,

*"What thou doest—do quickly."*

1. Never to be held up by the heels. 2. Not to be rolled on casks, or other rough usage. 3. Avoid the use of salt, in all cases of apparent death.*

THE DROWNED.

1. Convey carefully the body, with the head raised, to the nearest convenient house.

2. Strip and dry the body; clean the mouth and nostrils.

3 Young children between two persons in a warm bed.

4. An Adult.—Lay the body on a blanket or bed in a warm chamber, in winter; to be exposed to the sun in the summer.

5. It is to be gently rubbed with flannel, sprinkled with spirits; a heated warming-pan, covered, lightly moved over the back and spine.

6. TO RESTORE BREATHING.—Introduce the pips of a pair of bellows (when no apparatus) into the nostril: the other, with the mouth closed, inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free:—repeat this process till life appears.

7. Tobacco smoke is to be thrown gently into the fundament, with a proper instrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered, so as to defend the mouth of the assistant.

8. The breast to be fomented with hot spirits. If no signs of life appear, the warm bath, or wicks, covered, &c. applied to the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet.

9. Electricity early employed by a medical assistant.

SUSPENSION BY THE CORD.

1. A few ounces of blood from the jugular vein; cupping glasses may be applied to the head and neck; leeches also to the temples.

2. The other methods of treatment the same as recommended for the apparently drowned.

NOXIOUS VAPOURS.

Cold water is to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, with force, &c. drying the body at intervals and if the body feels cold, then gradual warmth to be employed; and the above plans of Aquatic suffocation.

INTENSE COLD.

Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water.—Restore warmth, &c. by slow degrees, and after some time, if necessary, the plans to be employed for the resuscitation of drowned persons.

INTOXICATION.

The body is to be laid on a bed, &c. with the head a little raised: the neck cloth, &c. removed. Obtain immediately medical assistance, as the modes of treatment must be varied, according to the state of the patient.

GENERAL OBSERVATION.

1. On signs of returning Life; and if swallowing be returned, a small quantity, and often repeated, of warm wine or diluted brandy. To be put into a warm bed, and if disposed to Sleep, will generally awake perfectly restored to health.

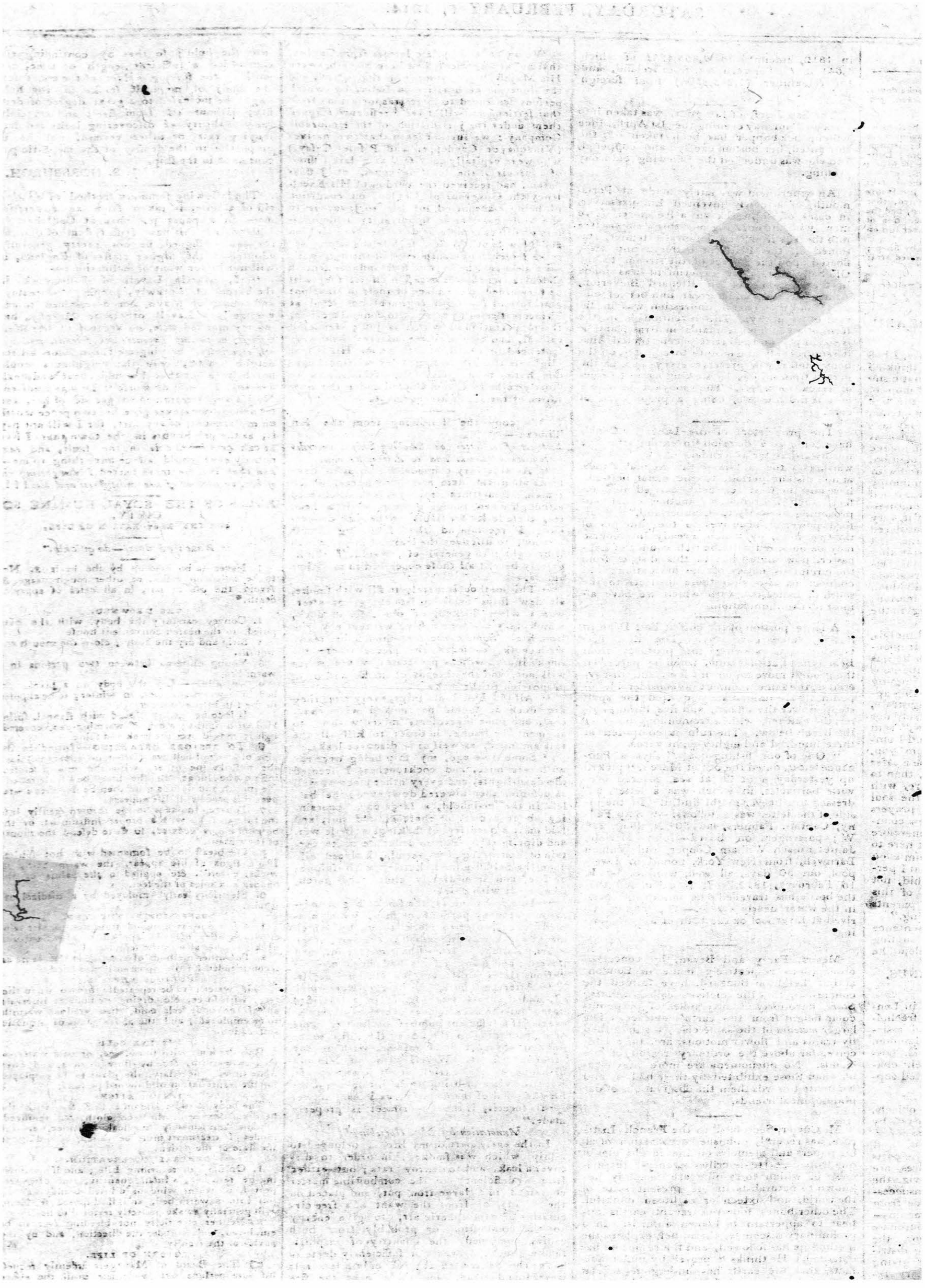
2. Neither electricity nor bleeding ever to be employed, unless under the direction, and by the advice of the faculty.

RETURN OF LIFE.

☞ The Board of Managers ardently request humane persons not to despair until the above resuscitative methods have been employed for three or four hours. Perseverance should be constantly remembered upon such alarming occasions, as apparent, sudden, or accidental death.

* Warm flannel lightly sprinkled with spirits.


*BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street.*



behaved admirably, but suffered feverely. Captain Lewis has loft his leg, Lieutenant Jones was wounded in the breach, and taken; and Lieut. Machell, after his return, was killed in the trenches.

I beg too to recommend to your Lordfhip, Lieut Campbell, of the 9th who led the forlorn hope, and who was feverely wounded on the breach, I have the greateft fatisfaction too in aflluring your Lordfhip of the moft cordial fupport and aflfiftance afforded by Sir George Collier, commanding his Majefty's fhips on this coaft, and of all the Officers and Seamen of the fquadron employed on fhore.

No exertion that could be afforded was wanting, and Lieutenant Colonel Dickfon has repreſented to me in the ſtrongeſt terms, the ſteady and gallant conduct of the detachment of ſeamen in the battalion under the command of Lieut. OReilly (firſt Lieutenant of His Majeſty's ſhip Surveillante) and of their exemplary behaviour while on ſhore. I beg too to mention Mr. Digby Marſh, maſter's mate, acting as Lieutenant in the batteries, after Lieutenant Dunlop was feverely wounded.

I have &c.

(Signed) T. GRAHAM.

*To Field Marſhal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G*

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*Abſtract of Return of the Killed, Wounded and Miſſing in the action from the 25th to the 28th July* 1813.

TOTAL BRITISH LOSS.

KILLED.

1 Major,—7 Captains,—12 Lieutenant,—2 Enſigns,—3 Staff,—30 Serjeants,—2 Drummers,—324 Rank and File.

WOUNDED.

—2 General Staff,—7 Lieutenant Colonels,—9 Majors,—51 Captains,—72 Lieutenants,—24 Enſigns,—3 Staff,—105 Serjeants,—5 Drummers,—1192 Rank and File,—5 Horſes.

MISSING.

5 Captains,—4 Lieutenants,—4 Enſigns,—1 Staff,—20 Serjeants,—7 Drummers,—373 Rank and File,—1 Horſe.

*Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing from the 25th to the 28th of July inclusive.*

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

*7th Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Lieutenant Knowles,
*20th Foot.*—Adjutant Baſt,
*28th Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Enſign Delmar,
*34th Foot*, 2*d Bat.*—Adjutant Day,
*39th Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Lieutenants Lord and Williams,
*50th Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Captain Rudkin, and Lieuts. Birchall and Deighton.
*60th Foot*, 5*th Bat.*—Lieutenants Von Dahlmon, and Joyce.
*71ſt Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Lieutenants Duff and Roberts,

JULY 26TH.

*48th Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Lieutenant Malone,

JULY 28TH.

Staff Major Roverea, Aide-de Camp to Lieutenant General Sir L. Cole.
King's German Legion, 1ſt Line Bat. Capt. Avenant,
*7th Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Captain Fernie,
*20th Foot.*—Captain MacKenzie,
*23d Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Captains Stainforth and Walker, Volunteer Barnett.
*27th Foot*, 3*d Bat.*—Capt. Whyte, Adjutant Burne.
*40th Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Lieut Galway,
*48th Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Lieut. Lima, Enſign Parſons,

*British Officers Wounded 25th July.*

*General Staff.*—Lieutenant General the Hon'ble W. Stewart, ſeverely; Captain Stewart, Brigade Major Do.
*6th Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Major Gomm, ſeverely, Enſign Radcliffe, ſlightly.
*20th Foot.*—Lieut. Colonel Wallace, ſlightly; Major Bent, ſlightly; Lieuts. Champigny, Crockatt, Walker, and Smith—Enſigns Thompſon and Oakley, ſlightly.
*23d Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Captain Booker, Lieutenants G. Browne, Fisherty, and Ledwith, ſlightly.
*28th Foot.* 1*ſt Bat.*—Captains Bradley & Meachem; Lieutenants Tomlinſon, Crammer, and Gordon; Enſign Hill, ſlightly.
*34th Foot* 2*d Bat.*—Lieutenant Colonel Fenwick, Lieutenant Barron, ſeverely; Simmons, Enſign Pickell, ſlightly;
*39th Foot* 1*ſt Bat.*—Captain Jones, Lieutenants, Hart, Cox, and Scanlan, Enſigns Poe and Rhodes, ſeverely; Enſign Courtenay, ſlightly.
*50th Foot* 1*ſt Bat.*—Lieutenant Colonel Hill, Capt. Grant ſeverely; Captain North, Lieutenants Nowlan, and M'Donnel, ſlightly; Lieutenants Jones, and Paterſon, ſeverely; Enſigns Collin, Baterman and White ſeverely.
*71ſt Foot*, 1*st Bat.*—Major K. Kenzie, ſeverely; Captain Grant, Lieutenant Parke, ſlightly; Lieutenant Packe, and Peacocke, ſeverely.
*82d Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Lieut. Colonel Grant, ſlightly; Captain Firman, ſeverely; Captain Marſhall, Enſign Lacey, ſlightly.
*92d Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Lieutenant Colonel J. Cameron, Major Mitchell, and MacPherſon, Captain Holmes, M'Donald, and Bevan; Lieutenants Fyſe, MacPherſon, Chitholme, D. M'Donald, Dwine, Roſs, Winchester, Gordon, Grant, and A. MacDonald, ſlightly; Enſigns F. Mitchell, G. Mitchell, and Kennedy, ſlightly.
*Brunswick Oels.*—Captains Proeſtler and Braxein, ſlightly; Lieut. Gretheim (2) ſeverely.

20TH JULY.

*27th Foot*, 3*d Bat.*—Lieutenant Crawford, ſeverely, ſince dead; Enſign Byrne, ſlightly.
*40th Foot* 1*ſt Bat.*—Captains Heyland and Bowen, ſeverely, Captain Phillips, ſlightly; Lieutenants Kelly and Throeau, ſlightly.
*48th Foot* 1*ſt Bat.*—Major Wilſon, (Lieutenant Col.) ſeverely; Captain Thwaits, ſeverely.
*53d Foot* 2*d Bat.*—Lieutenant Frazer, ſeverely.
*60th Foot* 5*th Bat.*—Enſign C. Martin, ſeverely.

28 JULY.

*General Staff.*—Lieut. Col. The Hon'ble A. Gordon Aide-deCamp to the Commander of the Forces ſeverely; Lieutenant Col. Waters, A. A. G. ſlightly.
2*d, or Queen's.*—Lieut. Hulton, ſeverely.
*7th Foot*, 1*st Bat.*—Major Deſpard; Capts. Crowder, Orr, Hamerton, and Wemyſs; Lieuts. Logan, Fraſer, Nunn, King, and Garrett ſeverely.
*11th Foot*, 1*st Bat.*—Captain Wrenn; Lieutenants Moore and Chriſtian, ſeverely; Lieut. Daniel, ſlightly.
*20th Foot.*—Capt. Jackſon, ſeverely; Capt. Murray, ſlightly; Lieutenants Bainbrigge and Lewis, ſeverely; Lieut. Cannor, ſlightly.
*23d Foot*, 1*st Bat.*—Lieut. Nevil ſeverely; Lieut. Brice and Harris, ſlightly; Adjutant M'Lellan ſeverely.
*27th Foot*, 3*d Bat.*—Captain Hamilton, ſlightly: Lieuts. Pratt, Pollock, Hanby, and Drew ſeverely; Enſign Radcliffe, ſeverely; Enſign Ovens, ſlightly; Enſign Clunes ſeverely; Surgeon Wray, ſlightly.
*31st Foot*, 2*d Bat.*—Quarter Maſter McIntoſh ſlightly
*32d Foot*, 1*st Bat.*—Major Wood, (Lieut. Colonel) ſeverely; Volunteer Lloyd, ſlightly.
*36th Foot.*—Lieut. Smith, ſeverely; Enſign SKerry, ſlightly.
*40th Foot*, 1*st Bat.*—Lieut. Glynn, O'Dogherty, and Carter, ſlightly; Enſign Smith, ſeverely.
*48th Foot*, 1*st Bat.*—Major White and Capt. Wood, ſeverely; Lieutenants Cuthberſton, Duke, Robinſon, Wandermeulen, and Pountrey, ſeverely; Lieutenant Johnſton, ſlightly.
*57th Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Captain Burrowes, ſlightly; Lieutenant Price, and Volunteer Campbell, ſeverely.
*61ſt Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Captain Charlton, and Lieutenant O'Kearney, ſlightly; Volunteer Leebody, ſeverely.
*79th Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Volunteer Kynock, ſeverely.
*91ſt Foot*, 1*ſt Bat.*—Captain Lowrie, ſeverely; Lieut. R. Stewart, ſlightly; Lieutenant A. Maclean, ſeverely; Lieutenant Marſhall, ſlightly; Enſigns M'Farlain and J. Omarſon, ſlightly.

*Abſtract of Return of the Killed, Wounded and Miſſing of the Army under the Command of Field Marſhall the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in action with the enemy on the 30th July* 1813.

KILLED.

1 Major,—2 Captains,—6 Serjeants,—72 Rank and File,—3 Horſes.

WOUNDED.

1 General Staff,—1 Lieutenant Colonel,—3 Majors,—9 Captains,—18 Lieutenants,—4 Enſigns,—3 Staff,—32 Serjeants,—4 Drummers,—394 Rank and File, 4 Horſes.

MISSING.

2 Lieutenants,—3 Serjeants,—52 Rank and File.

*Abſtract of the Return of the Killed, Wounded and Miſſing at the Seige of St. Sebaſtian from the 7th to the 20th July inclusive.*

Total Britiſh loſs—1 Captain, 1 Staff, 11 Rank and File Killed, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Captains, 5 Lieuts. 9 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 107 Rank and File Wounded, 2 Rank and File Miſsing.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM,
*Adjutant General.*

*Do. do. from the 21st to the 27th July inclusive.*

Total Britiſh loſs—1 Major, 1 Captain, 5 Lieutenants, 1 Staff, 7 Serjeants, 851 Rank and File Killed,—Lieutenant Colonel, 11 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 3 Enſigns, 2 Staff, 12 Serjeants, 272 Rank and File Wounded, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, 4 Serjeants, 145 Rank and File, Miſſing.

*Abſtract of Return Killed Wounded and Miſsing of the Army under the Command of Field Marſhall the Marquis of Wellington K. C. in Action with the Enemy from the 31st July to the 1st August* 1813 *inclusive.*

Total Britiſh loſs—6 Serjeants, 40 Rank and File, Killed, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign 24 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 239 Rank and File Wounded 1 Major, 1 Serjeant, 30 Rank and File Miſsing.

*Return of Officers Killed Wounded and Miſsing from the 31st July to 1 August inclusive.*

WOUNDED JULY 31:

*30th Foot, 1st Battalion*—Brigade Major Wemyſs, ſeverely.
*71st Foot. 1st Batalion*—Captain Grant ſlightly.
*92d Foot. 1ſt Bat.*—Major Macpherſon ſeverely.
Captains Seton, and Lee ſlightly; Captain D. Campbell, ſeverely; Lieut. Hope, ſeverely; Enſign T. Mitchell, ſlightly; Chaſſeurs Brittaniques, Lieutenant Blemour, ſlightly.
*68th Regiment*—Volunteer Brownrigg ſlightly.
*Miſsing Britiſh Officers 60th Foot, 5th Bat.*—Major Fitzgerald.

*Britiſh Officers Wounded, 1st Auguſt.*

*20th Foot*,—Lieutenant Fitzgerald, ſlightly.
*27th* ,, 3*d Bat.*—Captain Butler.
*95th* ,, ,, ,, Major Perceval, ſeverely.

*Abſtract of Return Killed Wounded and Miſsing in the Action on the 2d Auguſt* 1813.

TOTAL BRITISH LOSS.

KILLED.

1 Captain,—1 Enſign,—4 Serjeants,—26 Rank and File.

WOUNDED.

3 Lieut. Colonels,—2 Majors,—4 Captains,—11 Lieutenants,—2 Enſigns,—1 Staff,—17 Serjeants,—1 Drummer,—278 Rank and File.

MISSING.

7 Rank and File.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS.

*Britiſh Officers Killed.*

*6th Foot*, 1*st Bat.*—Captain Brownlow.
*20th* ,, ,, ,, Wrixon.

BRITISH OFFICERS WOUNDED,

*4th Weſt India Reg.*—Captain Hamilton, ſeverely;
*6th Foot* 1*ſt Bat.*—Major Campbell, ditto, Lieutenants Everett, ſlightly; Tarleton and Adiſon, ſeverely.
*20th Foot.*—Lieutenant Colonel Wauchope,—Lieutenant Rorton, ſeverely.—Lieutenant Luyten ſlightly.
*24th Foot* 2*d Bat.*—Lieutenant Colonel Kelley, Captain Lepp, ſeverely; Captain Breckell,—Adjutant Fleming, ſlightly.
*58th Foot* 2*d Bat.*—Major Campbell, ſeverely; Captain Weſtroop ſlightly; Lieutenant Shea, ſeverely; Haybon ſlightly; Lamprier ſeverely; Enſign Baylie ſeverely.
*95th Foot* 1*ſt Bat.*—Lieutenant Pemberton, ſeverely;
*Brunſwick Light Infantry.*—Lieutenant Colonel Herzberg, ſlightly; Lieutenants Koskenbar, ſeverely; Broomſon, ſlightly; Enſign Guyer, ſeverely.

*General Abſtract of the loss from the 25th July to the 2d Auguſt* 1813.

KILLED.

2 Majors,—10 Captains,—12 Lieutenants,—2 Enſigns,—3 Staff,—46 Serjeants,—2 Drummers,—468 Rank and File,—3 Horſes.

WOUNDED.

2 General Staff,—11 Lieutenant Colonels,—15 Majors,—51 Captains,—104 Drummers,—3103 Rank & File,—9 Horſes.

MISSING.

2 Serjeants,—199 Rank and File.

*Names of Officers Killed, Wounded and Miſsing, at the Siege of St. Sebaſtian from the 7th to the 27th July.*

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

*Royal Engineers.*—Lieutenant Fraſer.
*Royal Scotts 3d Bat.*—Major Frazer, Captain Cameron, Lieutenants C. Carke, Anderſon, Maſſey, Adjutant Cluff.
*9th Foot 1st Bat.*—Captain Woodham, Adjt. Thornhill.
*38th Foot 1st Bat.*—Lieut. Carliſle.

DITTO WOUNDED.

*Staff.*—Aſſiſtant Quarter Maſter General Major the Hon'ble J. Stanhope, ſeverely.
*Royal Artillery.*—Captain Doubourdieu, ſeverely; Lieutenant Mulman, ditto.
*Royal Engineers.*—Lieut. Colonel Sir R. Fletcher, ſlightly; Captain Lewis, ſeverely; Lieut. Reid, ditto; Lieut. Taap, ditto.
*Royal Scots 3d Bat.*—Captain Argimbeu, ſeverely; Capt. Logan, ditto; Capt. Stewart, ſlightly; Captain Macdonal, ſeverely; Capt. Buckley, ditto; Lieutenant Armſtrong, ſlightly; Lieut. ONeill, ſeverely; Enſign Hoſkins, ditto; Enſign Reynolds, ditto; Volunteer Miller, ditto.
*9th Foot 1st Bat.*—Lieut. Colonel Cameron, ſlightly; Captain Cameron, ditto; Capt. Jervoiſe, ditto; Lieut. Campbell, ſeverely; Lieut. Roſe, ditto; Lieut. Robertſon, ditto.
*38th Foot 1st Bat.*—Macleod, Aſſiſtant Engineer ſeverely; Harriſon, ſlightly; Enſign Waiſh, ſeverely; Adjutant Hopper, ditto.
*59th Foot 2d Bat.*—Adjutant Crawley, ſeverely.
*Detachment of Seamen.*—Lieut. Dunlop, ſeverely; Lieut. O'Reilly, ſlightly.
*Engineers.*—E. J. Coupſervice, ſlighly; Captain Blakiston, do.

OFFICERS MISSING.

*Royal Engineers.*—Lieutenant Jones.
*Royal Scot's, 3d Bat.*—Lieut. Eyre, Enſign Alſon.
*9th Foot 1st Bat.*—Enſign Syret.
*38th ditto 1st ditto.*—Lieutenant McGill.

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